Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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88 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN BY NIPPON AIR UNITS IN 6 DAYS IN NEW GUINEA, BURMA AREAS

Imperial Headquarters Gives Results From Jan. 18 to 23

DESTROYERS DAMAGED

Army Wild Eagles Also Bag 11 Hostile Aircraft in Banda Sea Area

Eighty-eight enemy planes were shot down, 27 of which were unconfirmed, by our Army Air Forces in the New Guinea, the Banda Sea as well as the Burma-China areas between January 18 and 23, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Our Army Wild Eagles also inflicted damage on two enemy destroyers in the New Guinea area and a 300-ton enemy vessel in the Burma-China area during the same six-day period, the communique disclosed.

In these operations, the loss on our side was 20 planes as follows: 12 self-blasted or not yet returned, three self-blasted and five damaged and set afire, the communique said.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"The war results obtained by our Air Forces in the New Guinea, the Banda Sea as well as the Burma-China areas between January 18 and January 23 are as follows:

"1. In the New Guinea area:
Shot down .... 44 planes (whereof 13 unconfirmed)
Two destroyers damaged.
"Loss on our side:
Self-blasted or not yet returned .... 10 planes
Heavily damaged and set ablaze 5 planes

"2. In the Banda Sea area:
Shot down ... 11 planes (whereof two unconfirmed).
"Loss on our side:
Self-blasted ... 3 planes.

"3. In the Burma-China area:
Shot down ... 33 planes (whereof 12 unconfirmed)
One 300-ton class vessel damaged.
"Loss on our side:
Self-blasted or not yet returned .... 2 planes."

Clash Near Buthidaung

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The British 14th Army encountered Japanese counter-attacks in the Buthidaung area on the Arakan front, an anti-Axis report admitted.

BOLIVIA NON-RECOGNITION BACKFIRES ON U.S. TRADE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The United States, in not recognizing the new Bolivian Government, has effectively strangled her own trade as all shipments of material due to her from the Latin American country have not been delivered.

The Bolivian paper, the Ultima Hora, writes: "As a result of the decision of the United States and Uruguay not to recognize Bolivia, the country has virtually become an isolated island with only two roads one lying through Argentina by way of the La Quiaca railway and the other through the port of Africa as the only outlets. However, if Chile follows U.S. lead, the Arica-La Paz railway will no longer be available."

In the meantime the Bolivian tin, intended for the United States, remains idle in Bolivia without means of transport, a La Paz dispatch disclosed.

Brazil Follows U.S.

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Following the lead taken by the United States Government, the Brazilian Government today announced that it was not recognizing the new Bolivian Government, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch received here.

N. China Peace Corps Active in Mopping Up Chinese Communists

Domei

TSINAN, January 24.—The North China Peace Preservation Corps in the course of mopping-up operations in central Shantung on January 18, completely routed 500 troops belonging to the Communist Eighth Route Army at Huangchihou, 12 kilometers north of Pingtu. The corps were aided by Japanese Army Units. One hundred enemy dead were found abandoned, while five were taken prisoner. Besides one trench mortar, 43 rifles, and quantities of other war materials were captured.

MINISTRY COMPILES EAST ASIA HISTORY

Japan Will Be Pivot in New Version; Study of English Said Not Harmful

The compilation by the Education Ministry of history of Greater East Asia will be completed by the beginning of April, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe stated Tuesday at the meeting of the Lower House Scholarship Fund Bill Committee.

Representative Norio Takashiro said that a new textbook on the history of the world for the use of middle school students must be compiled with Japan at its pivot, in accordance with the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Responding to Mr. Takashiro's statement, Education Minister Viscount Okabe said, "The Japanese people must be fully acquainted with the history of the peoples of Greater East Asia in connection with the history of Japan In view of the urgency of compiling a new textbook on the history of Greater East Asia for educational purpose, the Education Ministry has been conducting the compilation of a new version. I expect that the work will be completed by April."

English Brought Up

Representative Kazuo Horiuchi from Yamanashi Prefecture interpellated on the curriculum in foreign languages, especially in English, at middle schools. The interpellator pointed out that prefectural authorities, teachers and parents are at a loss what to do in the matter, and asked about the Government's attitude.

Education Vice-Minister Toyosaburo Kikuchi replied that the Government policy toward the curriculum in English at middle schools was determined in March last year. This policy, the Education Vice-Minister said, was based on the principle that the study of foreign language should be carried on in such a way as to impart a correct knowledge of foreign countries. The study of English or, for that matter, any other foreign tongue, Mr. Kikuchi emphasized, should only be a means.

Both Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and Education Vice-Minister Kikuchi assured the interpellator that a thoroughgoing check-up would be made on existing textbooks, adding that national textbooks in foreign language would be issued beginning in 1945.

Not Harmful

Representatives Hotta, continuing, said that the curriculum in the English is not necessary harmful. Textbooks he used in his student days, he said, carried stirring stories of the reduction of Chinchow, the Battle of Mukden, and others. He expressed the hope that the new textbooks would include such reading matter as a history of the War of Greater East Asia and the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain.

Education Minister Viscount Okabe assured that English textbooks with undesirable contents would be done away with and that due consideration would be paid to improving education in foreign languages.

HOUSE PASSES WAR ESTIMATE FOR 1944-1945

¥38,000,000,000 Extraordinary Expenditure Approved Unanimously

KAYA EXPLAINS WORKINGS

¥10,000,000,000 Increase in National Income Reported: Savings Emphasized

The supplementary estimate for the extraordinary war expenditure amounting to ¥38,000,000,000, forming the nuclear portion of the war budget, was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives at its plenary session on Tuesday afternoon.

The same morning the estimate had been brought up at the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee as soon as the committee met at 10:13 a.m. Four items were taken up together:

(1) Extraordinary war expenditure supplementary budget (Extr. No. 1).

(2) 1944-45 revenue and expenditure general budget supplementary estimate (No. 2).

(3) 1944-45 special accounts revenue and expenditure supplementary estimate (Spec. No. 2).

(4) Item requiring contracts to be borne outside the budget (Supple. No. 2).

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the nature of the four estimates and, by way of a reply to the interpellation made by Dr. Masataka Ota, Shizuoka, on the first day of the Budget Committee plenum, announced the State financial plans for the 1944-45 fiscal year.

In explaining the four items, Mr. Kaya said that the extraordinary war budget had been presented to the Diet and received its consent each year since 1937 and up to the 81st session some ¥73,935,000,000 had been passed. The ¥38,000,000,000 supplementary estimate was to be added to that amount. Putting together the extraordinary war expenditure and the amount of payments in excess of the budget outside the reserve expenditure for November, 1941, the grand total becomes ¥112,128,000,000, he said.

The distribution of the supplementary expenditure budget under question is:

Reserve expenditure ...	¥ 7,000,000,000
Extraordinary war expenditure	31,000,000,000

The above two items together constitute the total required for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, including expenses for the operation of armed forces, warships and the like and Army and Navy installations in connection with the war.

The revenue for covering this total follows:

Public bonds	¥20,809,000,000
Loans	7,000,000,000
Carried over from general account and from various special accounts	8,520,000,000
Revenue from various sources	1,670,000,000
Total	38,000,000,000

The loans listed above are to be secured from the Southern Development Bank and other sources for covering the war expenditure. In the fiscal year preceding the amount was put at ¥2,300,000,000 but it is seen that a major increase has been made in the loans. The increase represents intensified cooperation on the part of the southern regions for the common aim of overthrowing the United States and Britain and for the development of important resources and increased production.

On January 22, Dr. Masataka Ota, an authority on financial affairs, had put a two-point interpellation to Finance Minister Kaya: (1) Give rough figures for 1944-45 State financial plans and (2) What are the concrete measures evolved by the Government for inspiring a greater sense of monetary value?

National Income Increases

Regarding the first point, Finance Minister Kaya said that the national income for the 1944-45 fiscal year was estimated at about ¥60,000,000,000, an increase of ¥10,000,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year. The total for financial administration is ¥42,500,000,000, showing an increase of ¥11,500,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year. The funds for the expansion of productivity are set at ¥6,000,000,000, the same as for the preceding fiscal year, but savings to effect the absorption of public bonds have been subjected a major increase of ¥8,000,000,000 over 1943-44

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Current Yunnan Campaign Is Key To Overthrow of Chiang Regime

Resignation of General Chen Robs Foe of Ablest Military Strategist; Successor Is Considered a Fool; Burma Invasion Doomed

By N. ONUMA and K. ENDO
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE YUNNAN FRONT.—The resignation of General Chen Cheng last fall from the post of commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces against Burma was evidently prompted by his self-realization of the reckless futility of attempting to wrest back Burma, and General Wei Li-hwang, who was appointed to succeed him is not to be compared with General Chen, the best military brain Chungking possesses, a unit commander here said in the course of an informal talk we recently held with the officers and men on first-line duty on the Yunnan Front.

Unit Commander X X: "At first sight the Yunnan Front seems to be a colorless, almost drab, theater of war but it is in the new battlefield of Yunnan that lies the key to the overthrow of the Chungking regime and to final victory in the War of the Greater East Asia. It may even be said that the jump from the China Affair to the War of Greater East Asia is most vividly miniatured in Yunnan.

"The same thing can be said from the enemy standpoint. For seven years, Chungking has been shouting 'strengthened resistance' and now it is racked by fretful impatience to break through the impasse to which its resistance policy has come. Deluded by the honeyed words of the United States and Britain, it undertook to bear a wing of the general offensive against Burma and has been agitating in senseless fury since last fall without any prospects as to the future. Thus the Chungking forces were all the more severely beaten in the Nu River campaign.

"General Chen, who had been pursuing a mirage for more than a year, at last came to his senses last fall under the hurricane operations of our forces and resigned. No man has more clearly realized the reckless folly of the general offensive on Burma than this first-rate Chungking general. The resignation of this man in whom Chungking had reposed so much confidence, must have rudely shattered whatever shred of hope Chungking must have entertained.

"The damage received by Chungking in the Yunnan campaign, according to a report of the commander of the enemy 24th Division, who had retreated from the first line and is striving to reconstruct that division, is 7,500 casualties. Since a Chungking division is only 8,000-10,000 strong, the division had been practically wiped out.

"General Wei, appointed to succeed General Chen, is not fit to wipe the boots of his predecessor as far as military strategy is concerned. In short, he is known to be a perfect fool of a general. This shows how short Chungking must be in good men.

"It is reported that in Chungking quarters it is already lamented: what good can Wei do when Chen has so signally failed?

"At any rate, we who are holding the Nu River front are inspired by the thought that we shall this year be the cornerstone of achievement of Japan's cherished aspiration."

Captain X X: "Far from attempting a march into Burma, the enemy, panic-stricken with our advance into the interior, is frantically strengthening its defense. The authorities are all out to get new recruits, but they are hard to get, so much so that a division is only about 8,000 strong, 20 per cent under the regular strength.

"As for the supply of arms, many difficulties are being experienced in bringing in gasoline for the United States air force in China. It would be magical if large quantities of arms could ever be sent to the

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THREE-POWER UNITY IN E. ASIA STRESSED

Aoki Replies to Interpellation On Japan-Manchoukuo-China Relations

In the course of the interpellations at the afternoon session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Tuesday, Representative Fusajiro Ichinomiya from Oita Prefecture spoke on the relations among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, particularly Sino-Japanese ties. The three countries must play the leading role in the task of building up Greater East Asia, the interpellator began. He asked why it was that Sino-Japanese relations were delayed in being restored to their proper form.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, in reply, stated:

"Japan's new China Policy is no more than the manifestation of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration in spirit. The recently concluded Pact of Alliance between the two countries is based on the grand ideal that guided our national founding. By the conclusion of this Pact, Sino-Japanese relations have been restored to their true form and a solid foundation laid for permanent collaboration between the two countries.

"The present Sino-Japanese relations were long advocated in Japan and also by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in China. Anglo-American aggression against East Asia stood in the way of an early realization of these happy relations between the two countries.

"The only way in which the new Pact can be brought to fruition is to preclude a revival of Anglo-American influence in East Asia or, more exactly, to consummate the War of Greater East Asia.

"Profound has been the effect of the new Pact on the Chinese populace, especially on the intellectuals, who have increasing appreciation of Japan's true intentions. Even Chungking, brought to a realization of its status as the orphan of East Asia, is perplexed as to how to justify the aim of its war of resistance against Japan. The United States and Britain are trying by cajolery to prevent Chungking's defection. The Cairo Conference was part of this

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PLUTOCRATS IN U.S. GRAB HUGE PROFITS

Pocketing Tremendous Sums While Youths Giving Lives for Unintelligible Cause

While the flower of American youth is being shed on far-flung theaters of war in a cause that has no intelligible meaning to the parents, wives, brothers or sisters of those who are being killed or maimed, the American plutocrats are ever growing fatter and greasier from the tremendous profits accruing from the munition inflation overtaking the United States, according to reports received in reliable quarters.

According to foreign cables, the United States Undersecretary of War in a recent public hearing on contract review testified on a comparatively conservative estimate that American munition companies at the end of 1944 were expected to hold reserves amounting to $42,000,000,000, including (1) net funds amenable to the excess profit tax $2,000,000,000; (2) company profit reserves from which taxes and dividends for a period between 1941 and 1944 have been deducted $22,000,000,000; (3) equipment installation and expansion funds covered by profits $5,000,000,000 and (4) excess profit tax refund for 1945 and 1946 $13,000,000,000. As regards (4), the estimate of the Undersecretary of War was too small, a more likely figure being $26,000,000,000 in view of the profits so far enjoyed by munition companies. Thus the total reserves may more justly be put at $55,000,000,000.

Enjoy Option

Besides the foregoing, munition companies enjoy the option of receiving in future at a price much lower than the cost the equipment expansion expenditure of $5,000,000,000 and the 1945-46 excess profit tax refund of $13,000,000,000 out of the $14,000,000,000 new equipment capital supplied by the Government. Besides these they enjoy profits accruing from shareholders' dividends and increases in company officers' salaries.

In regard to the salary increase issue, the Undersecretary of War issued repeated warnings but in spite of them it is quite a common phenomenon to raise a salary of $5,-

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WIRE TO PHIBUN BY TOJO LAUDS THAIS' ACTION

Prime Minister Greets Thai Leader on 2hd Anniversary Of Country's War Entry

VOICES CLOSE COOPERATION

Envoy Wichit Prays at Zojoji on Occasion—Pays Homage at Yasukuni Shrine

Thailand's gallantry was lauded and Japan's determination to march forward in close cooperation with her until the day of ultimate triumph was reiterated in a telegraphic message Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo sent to Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram on Tuesday in commemoration of the second anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Prime Minister Tojo's message follows:

"Two years ago today, Thailand, motivated by her consciousness as an Asiatic nation and her unshakable conviction, resolutely declared war on the United States and Britain.

"Since then, Thailand in defiance of innumerable obstacles has been forging courageously ahead toward ultimate victory. For this gallantry I offer my profound respect.

"More recently, the brutal Anglo-Americans have been attempting inhuman blind bombing air raids on your country and inflicting disasters on the innocent non-combatants of your country.

"Undaunted and with confidence in the future of the war situation, your country with a renewed resolve has been marching forward toward the prosecution of the war. This is highly envigorating to Japan.

"Japan is determined more than ever to march forward in tight cooperation with your country until the day of ultimate triumph.

"Accept, your Excellency, my best wishes for the sustained prosperity of your country and for the continued health of your Excellency."

Wichit Prays at Zojoji

Commemorating the second anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Thai Ambassador to Japan Wichit Wichit Wathakan, accompanied by Embassy secretaries and the military attache, visited the Zojoji Temple in Shiba-ku at 10 a.m. Tuesday and prayed to the Lord Buddha for victory.

The Thai Ambassador and party then paid homage at the Yasukuni Shrine at 11 a.m. and offered a prayer of thanks to the Japanese officers and men who have laid down their lives in the cause of Asia's freedom.

Tsubokami Calls on Direk

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—In commemoration of the second anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Japanese Ambassador at Bangkok Teiji Tsubokami called on Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama at the Foreign Office at 10 a.m. today and extended congratulations on the fact that Thailand, nothing daunted by the Anglo-American blind bombing, is marching steadily forward toward the prosecution of the war.

The Thai Foreign Minister paid a return call on Ambassador Tsubokami at his official residence at 11 a.m.

Mysterious Death of Pigeons

Special

LISBON, January 23.—Fifth Avenue crowds were startled on Friday when 21 pigeons plummeted down dead from the steeple at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, it is reported from New York. The police and health departments are investigating the cause of mystery deaths, it was added.

Sofia Military Police

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—The Bulgarian Government at a cabinet meeting yesterday decided on the establishment of a military police system, reports a dispatch from Sofia.

Civil Administrator Named

The appointment of Seiichi Tokutomi as Civil Administrator in the Army service was announced by the War Ministry Monday.

JAPANESE BAG 125 FOE PLANES OF 530 ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK RABAUL ON JANUARY 22 AND 23

Envoy Oshima Conducts Talks With Fuehrer And Foreign Minister

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, on January 22 called at the Fuehrer's headquarters and held a lengthy conference with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop concerning the present European war situation.

FINAL CRISIS NEARS FOR CHIANG REGIME

With Loss of Fighting Power, Chungking Pins Last Hopes On U.S., Britain

Domei

CANTON, January 23.—A traitor to the Asiatics and an Anglo-American puppet, Chungking is now completely dependent on the United States and Britain for its very existence, with its military strength greatly weakened and its economic stability lost.

Chiang Kai-shek's address on New Year's Day which stressed the urgency of strengthening the general mobilization of the people as well as of further bolstering administrative activities, attests to the miserable plight now confronting the Chungking regime. With no available means to increase its military strength due to the people's lack of enthusiasm for military service, the regime has lost its fighting power.

After the cutting off of the Burma route, the enemy utilized the air route via India for the transportation of materials to Chungking. Despite the fact that the Chungking regime declared that the same amount of materials is being carried into the city over the air route, these supplies are for the executive use of the American airmen stationed in the Chungking-controlled areas.

As to the students who are being drafted in large numbers, they have no lofty ideals or war aims. Most of these student-soldiers are being dispatched to India where they are placed under the command of American or British officers who are only too ready to use the former for their own safety. Thus, it is evident now that Chiang's army has been so completely emasculated that it cannot act on its own initiative, but is solely dependent on the Anglo-American Powers and is playing the role of a cat's-paw.

The greatest enterprise in the sphere of economic administration in Chungking last year was the adoption of the commodity price control regulations. However, these economic measures resulted in a further skyrocketing of commodities prices. The increase in the number of criminal offenses eloquently testifies to the failure of the regime's commodity price control system.

With the aim to bolster industrial activities, the Chungking regime commenced to build industrial plants in Hunan Province and its vicinity. However, owing to the lack of necessary equipment, Chiang has been forced to change his plan and is now therefore stressing the expansion of light industries.

Moreover, with the failure of the project to develop the northwestern provinces in the field of metal industry, the Chungking regime has switched its plan for industrial activities to that for the expansion of agricultural productivity. With a view to cultivating wasteland, some 7,000 farmers were moved into Sinkiang Province last year. Furthermore, some 20,000 more are expected to be transferred to agricultural districts during this year. The fact that the delegates representing the Tibetan Government had visited Chungking in the wake of the visit of the Governor of Sinkiang Province, attests to the new Chungking policy of strengthening the border area.

Due to the fast flagging morale of the war-weary masses as well as economic instability, Chungking's plight, particularly in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Results in Furious Fighting

ENEMY POSITIONS HIT

Our Naval Eagles Blast 2 Hostile Transports and Tug-Boat in South Pacific

Intercepting a total of about 530 enemy planes which came attacking Rabaul on two successive days, January 22 and 23, Imperial Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Garrison Units shot down 125 of them, 32 of them unconfirmed, with loss of only 15 planes and negligible damage suffered on the ground, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Attesting to the furious fighting over Rabaul from day to day, the communique revealed that about 110 enemy planes came attacking the Japanese base on the afternoon of January 22 and 62 of them, including 12 probables, were destroyed by our Naval Eagles and our Garrison Units. Only two Japanese planes failed to return from the operations.

Sixty-three enemy planes out of a formation of about 360 which came attacking Rabaul in three waves on the morning of January 23 were downed, including 20 probables, by the Japanese Naval Air Units and the ground forces. Thirteen of the intercepting Japanese planes failed to return and slight damage was suffered on the ground, the communique said.

An enemy transport and another tugboat were sunk and a transport damaged by Imperial Naval Air Units during an attack between the dawn of January 22 and the night of January 23 on enemy vessels and positions around Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester on New Britain and Finschhafen on New Guinea, the same communique disclosed.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"1. Intercepting about 170 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul in two raids on the afternoon of January 22, Imperial Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Garrison Units shot down 62 of them (whereof 12 unconfirmed). In this battle, our loss was two planes not yet returned.

"2. Intercepting about 360 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul thrice on the morning and afternoon of January 23, Imperial Naval Air Units and Army and Navy Garrison Units shot down 63 of them (20 unconfirmed). In this battle, our loss was 13 planes not yet returned, and slight damage was suffered on the ground.

"3. Imperial Naval Air Units between the dawn of January 22 and the night of January 23 attacked enemy vessels and positions around Cape Merkus, Cape Gloucester and Finschhafen and sank one transport and one tugboat and damaged one transport."

LUFTWAFFE READY TO BLAST INVASION

Germany Massing Planes In Western Europe

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—With gigantic fortifications in western Europe, the German air defense against the expected anti-Axis invasion is becoming stronger. According to information received here there are clear signs that the Luftwaffe is gathering all its available forces, particularly fighters, in order to ward off the invasion.

In regard to this, the latest issue of the British magazine, Aeroplane, states that the Luftwaffe can mass 2,500 planes of different types in the west in order to meet an anti-Axis invasion. The magazine says that this figure is reached "under the presumption that the anti-Axis forces will not force the German command to split its air forces by diversion attacks."

INDIANS WILL FETE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Tokyo, Yokohama Communities To Mark Taking of Freedom Pledge 14 Years Ago

The Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League will today celebrate India's 15th Independence Day, marking the taking of the pledge by India 14 years ago, on January 26, 1930 to fight for "Purna Swaraj" or complete independence from Britain. In addition to the celebration to be held in Yokohama, the day will also be marked later in Tokyo under the joint auspices of the Tokyo and Yokohama branches of the Indian Independence League.

In this connection, the circumstances under which the Independence Pledge was adopted by India may be recalled. At the annual session of the Indian National Congress, held in December, 1929, presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President demanded that the Congress issue a declaration that India's political goal was complete independence. Mahatma Gandhi himself moved the Complete Independence resolutions which were unanimously passed in an atmosphere of unprecedented enthusiasm.

The Congress gave the British Government a period of grace and waited till the last moment for a response from the British. Such was not forthcoming and the time of grace expired at midnight of December 31, 1929. The Congress Working Committee thereupon fixed January 26 to be observed by Indians everywhere as Independence Day when the National Flag was to be hoisted and the Independence Pledge as framed by the Congress was to be renewed.

For the celebrations today in Yokohama and Tokyo, the following programs have been arranged:

Yokohama:

1. Offices to be closed for the day.
2. Indian National Flag and Rising Sun Flag to be hoisted in front of houses.
3. Flag hoisting ceremony to be held at the League's office in the India Club at 10:30 a.m. with singing of National Anthem in chorus.
4. A meeting will be held at the club hall soon after the flag hoisting ceremony at which Chairman Mahtani of the League branch will speak on the significance of the occasion and read out the Independence Declaration.

Tokyo:

Function to be held at the League's central office under the joint auspices of the Tokyo and Yokohama branches of the League at 3 p.m.

Three-Power Unity In E. Asia Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

attempt."

Representative Ichinomiya then referred to the Sino-Japanese Treaty concluded in 1940. The Treaty, he recalled, contained, inter alia, provisions for the development of specific resources and stipulated certain economic areas. These provisions are excluded from the Alliance Pact, he pointed out, and asked to know why. He also brought up the question of Nanking cooperation in the economic development of North China.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki replied:

"In view of North China's obvious importance to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government has been leaving no stone unturned to develop that area. For one thing, the Government has introduced the North China Development Company Law Amendment Bill at the current session of the Imperial Diet. Despite the presence or absence of treaty provisions, the Nanking Government and the North China Political Affairs Commission are cooperating heart and soul in economic undertakings. I, for one, have not the slightest doubt that the economic development of North China, as a supply base in the war, will show uninterrupted progress."

Mr. Ichinomiya then referred to the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and expressed the view that, as the first prerequisite to the carrying out of the ideal set forth in that Declaration, the Japanese residents in the Southern Regions must win the confidence of the native populace. He asked what was the Government's policy toward training the Japanese people in this direction.

In reply, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki said:

"It is our supreme duty to translate the lofty ideal expressed in the Joint Declaration into concrete action. As the first step to this end, our national policies must be propelled along the lines of that Declaration. In the second place, the Japanese people should have full consciousness of their ideal and mission. In particular, the Japanese people in the Southern Regions must reflect this ideal and mission in their daily lives.

"As for training facilities, we have the Greater East Asia Training Institute, to begin with, but there is a limit to its accommodation. Accordingly, the Government has appointed a large number of training institutions, public and private, which are carrying on their work under Government supervision.

"As far as the people going to the Southern Regions are concerned, it is the Government's intention that every one of them, without exception, shall undergo training, if even for a brief period.

"In addition, we have training institutions at Changchiakow and Peking. The basic principle guiding these institutions is to foster an enterprising spirit and to inculcate such education and culture as will win the trust and confidence of the native populace."

Current Yunnan Drive To Crush Chiang Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

American fliers in Chungking-controlled areas in China.

Lieutenant X X: "On questioning the enemy soldiers who had surrendered to our forces, we have gained a good idea of the discontent and war-weariness prevailing in the enemy camp. The educated men among those soldiers are unanimous in saying that they don't know what they are fighting for. They know absolutely nothing about recent developments in Sino-Japanese relations, not excepting the conclusion of the Alliance Pact. War prisoners say something like this:

"'We are tired of this war. Our rations are bad. They don't even give us one-third of the prescribed rice ration. Salt we seldom, if ever get, and you know salt is one of our indispensable daily necessities. The Japanese never retreat. Fighting against such an army is bound to end in defeat.'"

Lieutenant X X: "The terrible rise in commodity prices in the areas east of the Nu River is seriously menacing the people's living. According to reports, prices in Chinkang, Tali and Kunming are today twice as high as in October last year, prior to the commencement of the Japanese operations in the Nu River area. The prices of cotton goods and some other daily necessities have risen nearly three times. For instance, a suit of Chinese clothes costs anything from 3,000 to 4,000 yuan; a box of matches 20 yuan; a pair of children's shoes 80 yuan, and so on.

"Kunming today is in ruins. Prices are between 70 and 120 times as high as in pre-war days. The living standard of the people has passed the lowest limit."

Lieutenant X X: "Crossing the Nu River is the easiest thing in the world. The river has been mentioned as an unending rapid current or as a torrent full of dangerous eddies. It has also been spoken of as a river in anger.

"The river presents no obstacle to the crack units of the Imperial Army. All the landing places on the river are in our hands. Everything is now ready for an advance on Kunming, and we are confidently waiting for the order to march forward."

Unit Commander X X: "There is nothing tantalizing about the battlefield of Yunnan. As you are aware, Yunnan is covered with mountains. Yunnan is a world of sky and mountains.

"Across this vast expanse of land trails the old Burma Road, level and unending, the shortest way to Kunming.

This road has been turned into a way for us to march along to Chungking whose fate is in our hands.

"It is an irony of fate that the road, which used to mean so much to Chiang, has become the way to be traversed by the Japanese Forces in their march to mete out to Chungking the punishment that it deserves for its solitary resistance to the liberation of Greater East Asia.

"With the turn of the year the spirits of the officers and men rose sky-high. The officers and men on the entire first line, who were profoundly impressed by the resolution of the people behind the guns, are saying 'We will not return home before the Japanese Forces have triumphed.' It has dawned upon the officers and men here that Yunnan is the starting point of settling the China Affair and their hearts are burning with the desire to inflict the death blow on Chungking.

Baron Tsuji Succumbs

Baron Taro Tsuji, 76, member of the House of Peers, passed away at his residence at Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, on January 22 after a long illness.

Notice

The Yokohama branch office of the Nippon Times will be closed after February 1, 1944. Since all business matters will be transferred to the head office after that date, all communications must be addressed to the head office in Tokyo.

JAPANESE POSITION IN SOUTH BOLSTERED

Writer in Swedish Paper Ridicules Silly U.S. Propaganda Of Concealing Real Facts

By MASAMI SAITO
Domei Staff Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—The American propaganda tactics which conceal from the public the enormous defeats suffered by the United States in the Pacific and boast exaggerated accounts of skirmishes on the southwestern Pacific islands were ridiculed by one of the European observers here, who considers that Japan in reality is building up a huge strength throughout the occupied areas.

An article in Saturday's issue of the Dagposten, by Dr. Essen, chief writer of the paper, entitled, "Japan's Growing Strength," drew considerable attention among Stockholm circles.

Dr. Essen said, "Now and then the United States high authorities and other leaders bombastically make cries of checking Japan. Now and then communiques are issued from skirmishes in New Guinea and the Solomons claiming that the Japanese have been badly beaten. Maps of enormous scale are published, obviously with the intention to make the American people believe that important and extensive operations are taking place there."

What effect such propaganda would have on the fighting spirit of the American public Dr. Essen declared he found it difficult to know but that it was sure there was absolutely no chance of defeating Japan by "boasting from the other side of the Pacific." He said that such bragging "cannot frighten the Japanese."

The writer stated that this propaganda that "important and extensive" operations were taking place in the Pacific has been obviously made with the intention of satisfying the "Pacific First" advocates, who believe that the "Europe First" policy is unimportant despite President Franklin Roosevelt's wishes. However, Essen said, "This is a classic example of the subordination of strategy to political purpose. . . or rather internal political purpose. . . which, according to past experiences, turns out very bad, first for warfare, and as a consequence also for political purpose."

Continuing, Dr. Essen asserted: "The reality is that Japan's strength has not only been considerable from the very beginning but also considerably increased since the outbreak of the war in December, 1941. Japan's big captures solved all her problems of raw materials and the numerous and cooperative population of the occupied countries solved the problem of working power."

He also disclosed that the Japanese were in a favorable position within the political and economic sphere over the occupied areas despite the fact that when they completed their occupations in the spring of 1942, they did not expect to find it so easy in consolidating these huge areas. As an instance, he pointed out the British worry accompanying the progress made by the Indian Independence Movement of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Plutocrats in U.S. Grab Huge Profits

(Continued From Page 1)

000-10,000 at once to $100,000.

The Department of Treasury estimates the total profit of the munitions companies for 1943 at $8,700,000,000, after the payment of taxes. The total gross profit is estimated to be not under $10,000,000,000.

The total profit for the three years up to 1943 is estimated at $24,000,000,000, thus betraying the fact that even the EPT has been powerless to check war-profiteering.

The total profit for 1944 is expected to reach $22,000,000,000, a record figure.

Shifting Burden to Gov't

By tax dodging or by price increase, the munitions companies have been shifting the burden of the EPT onto the Government and the people at large. Cases are not few where profits have increased 10, 20 and even 100 times.

By adhering to the fixed rate of dividend (which is slightly above that for 1939 and slightly under that for 1936 and 1937), the munitions companies are paying out, as dividend, only half of their enormous profit.

The total reserve funds of the munitions companies for the three years 1941-1943 are estimated at $12,000,000,000.

Investigation by the Security and Exchange Commission reveals that the floating funds held by all the munitions companies in the United States total $33,000,000,000.

War-profiteering is not confined to the munitions industry. Even in the industries catering to civilian needs, the enterpreneurs, while grouching over the price-pegging, go on pofiteering heavily. Meat packers, canners and manufacturers of women's socks, for instance, have increased their profits several times.

All this presents a glaring picture of unscrupulous, ravenous war-profiteering by American capitalists at the expense of their compatriots who are fighting and dying on far-flung fronts..

Farm in New Guinea Jungle is Dedicated To Memory of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

By HIROSHI MASHITA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—"Isoroku Farm, In Memory of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto"—such is the inscription on the doorplate at the entrance of a neatly-kept farm which has been cultivated recently on a hillside near XX in New Guinea.

This farm which is now yielding an admirable crop of sweet potatoes, various kinds of cereals, Indian corn and bananas, has been prepared by the members of the Naval Construction Corps stationed here. When the report of the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto reached this Construction Corps, all of the members of the Corps were deeply shocked and grief-stricken. They immediately thought of the plan of laying out a farm in honor of the Fleet-Admiral.

"In order to avenge the death of the Fleet-Admiral, the officers and men of our units are undergoing the most vigorous training imaginable" said these determined sons of Japan. "We members of the Construction Corps must also carry out our duties with redoubled efforts. As one of the first steps, let us build a farm in memory of the Fleet-Admiral."

Thus it was that such a farm came into being. On the very following day these men selected the side on a hill near by and began to work energetically clearing the jungle. As soon as the ground was ready, the sowing and planting of seeds took place.

As the members of this Construction Corps worked upon this project, they observed the following principle:

"All members of this Construction Corps must work on this farm on Imperial Rescript Observance Day. On all other days, they must devote as much time and effort as can be spared from their regular duties, for the cultivation of this farm."

Thus, thanks to their inspired efforts, this unusual memorial was completed much earlier than expected. The crops grew quickly and are now ready for harvesting.

One remarkable thing about this farm is the fact that all the seeds and seedlings were donated by the native people.

In speaking of this undertaking, the Civil Administrator of the Imperial Navy who is in charge of this Construction Corps, said: "The members of our Corps are now contemplating the establishment of a moral training center for the native people. They wish to make it into a model farm like the one attached to Uchihara's training center in Japan."

SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS FROM NEW GUINEA SHOWN

Skulls of Papuans, Crocodile Skins Among Those Displayed At Tokyo Science Musuem

Most valuable natural science specimens including 300 on geographical items, 1,200 on plants, and 5,000 on animals which were lately brought back from New Guinea by members of the investigation party who toured the northwestern sector of the island for six months from January to July last year, are being displayed as from Tuesday on the third floor of the Tokyo Science Museum.

The exploration party included five staff members of the Museum, namely: Yoshisuke Satake, Ryuji Sugiyama, Masaji Ijiri, Kennosuke Ogawa and Taro Niimura.

The most conspicuous among the articles on display are the skulls of the Papuans, skins of crocodiles, specimens of vicious insects, gigantic shells and sections of huge trees.

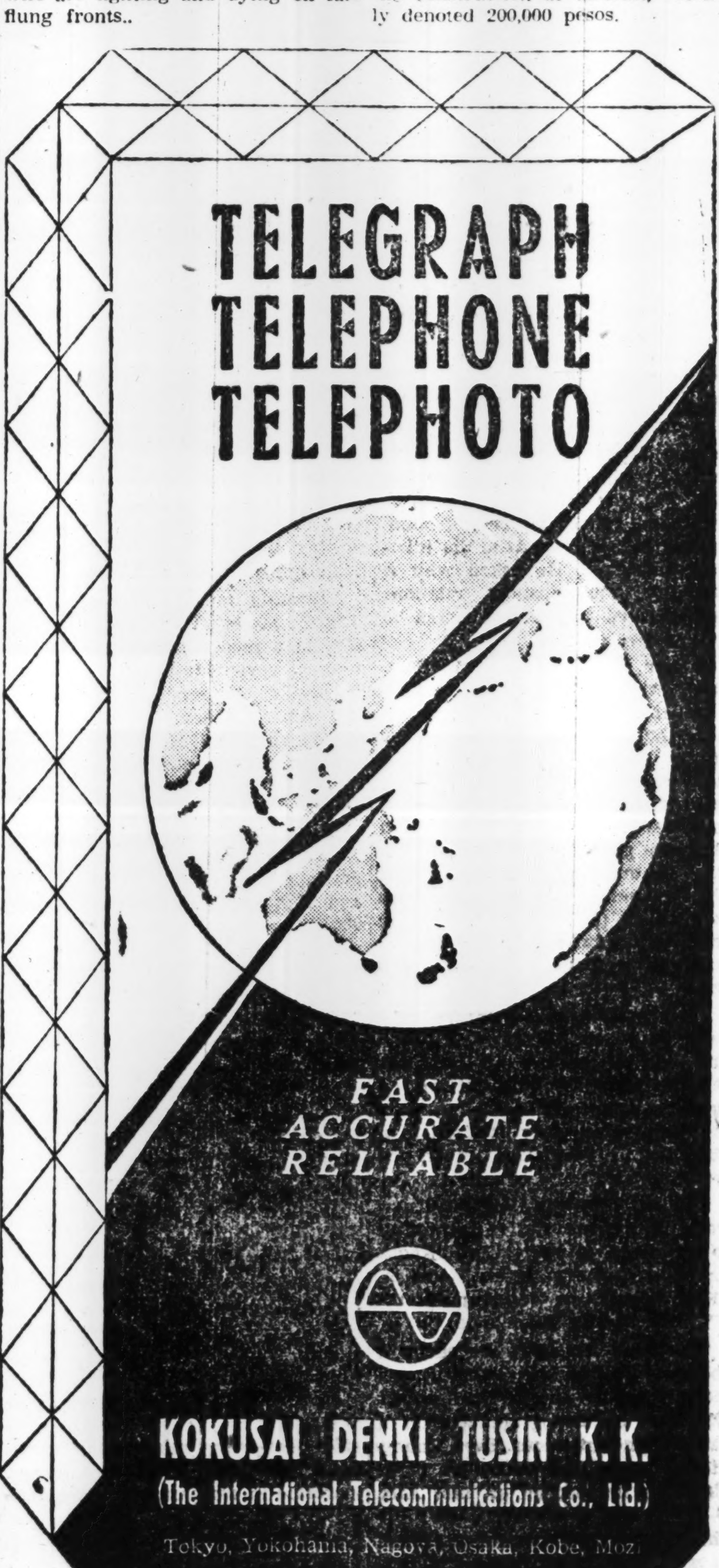
Sadogashima Retires

Sadogashima, 24, a professional wrestler, handed in his resignation on Monday. He was called to the colors in January 1942 and was wounded in his leg in action. Realizing the impossibility of assuming his former profession due to the wound though it was thoroughly cured, he decided to retire from the wrestling world and start out on a theory of business cycle.

Japanese in P.I. Donate

Domei

CEBU, January 25.—The Japanese residents in the Visayas of the Philippine Archipelago, manifesting their ardent desire to contribute to the construction of aircraft, recently denoted 200,000 pesos.



House Passes War Estimate For 1944-1945

(Continued From Page 1)

to ¥35,000,000,000. Thus the amount of money necessary for financial administration and that for productivity expansion together reach ¥48,500,000,000, which is more than 80 per cent of the national income, which is ¥60,000,000,000. This leaves ¥11,500,000,000 as funds for consumption by the people, which is ¥1,500,000,000 less than the consumption funds in the 1943-44 fiscal year.

The following are the State financial plans for three years following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia: (in ¥100,000,000)

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
National income	600	500	450
National consumption funds	115	130	150
Financial administrative funds	425	310	240
Public bonds	285	210	170
Taxes, etc.	140	100	70
Productivity expansion funds	60	60	60
Savings goal	350	270	230

In regard to Dr. Ota's second point, the Finance Minister said that he realized the great importance of emphasizing a sense of monetary value among the people inasmuch as the total national income, in terms of money, was estimated at ¥60,000,000,000 for the 1944-45 fiscal year, which is, he said, more than three times the normal amount.

Detractive Factors

In wartime, Mr. Kaya explained, there are various factors working to detract from the sense of monetary value:

(1) Tremendous sums of money are released among the people and their incomes sharply increase.

(2) As the Government budget swells to enormous proportions, the officials handling funds are liable to lose the sense of monetary value.

(3) As the industries important for the fighting strength of the nation are protected by the State and the latter supply funds to them, defraying their costs of production and guaranteeing profits and business future to them, such enterprisers no longer feel any monetary restrictions, so that they unwittingly tend to slight the value of money.

(4) The limits to materials and manpower can be visualized but funds can be easily raised by proper manipulation of the issue system.

Now the remedies which the Government is undertaking to combat these factors for inflation, Mr. Kaya said, are:

(1) Economical use of funds by the Government itself, eliminating waste.

(2) The people should realize that tax-payments and savings are essential to an increase in the fighting strength of the nation and constantly should bear in mind that what they consume in daily life deduct just so much materials and manpower from the war industries. Thus it is important that the people should strive to the utmost to save and economize consumption. The Government is exhorting the people to these ends.

(3) In industrial circles, efficiency should be increased so that funds, labor power and materials may be conserved as much as possible. Forethought as to the future is of course important but priorities should be vigorously observed so that productive expansion would well keep pace with war needs. It is also important that industrialists should refrain from using precious materials and manpower for their own profits or for their own future guarantees. The Government will thus undertake financial operation in such a way that these will be no use of funds wasteful from the standpoint of augmenting the national strength.

Savings Stressed

Dr. Ota then declared:

"The ¥51,000,000,000 necessary to prosecute the war will have to be raised by taxes and savings. Thus savings will be all the more important. We the people are determined to respond to the call of the nation. I hope, however, that on the part of the Government, too, it will undertake price policy, materials distriction and other essential measures with renewed vigor and added resourcefulness, so that it will become possible for the people to manifest their patriotism in the economic field."

The Budget Committee then held a session in camera to hear the Government's explanation of the extraordinary war expenditure special accounts supplementary figures.

The session in camera ended at 11:08 a.m. and Chairman Toshio Shimada reported to the plenary session that the War, Navy and Finance Ministers had taken turns elucidating the war budget.

Prof. Wada Passes Away

Saichiro Wada, 51, Professor at Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, died at his Sendai home on January 23. He has been teaching at the Department of Law and Literature of the University for 21 years and was known as an authority on the theory of business cycle.

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CADETS SCHOOLS CLOSING

U.S. Takes Step Claiming Demand For Airmen Already Sufficient

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—As a result of the reckless and frantic mobilization measures taken by the United States army and navy, a tendency toward over-supply of men in certain fields has been created and the closing down of cadet schools have been ordered.

Moreover, a Washington dispatch disclosed that approximately 71 aviator's training schools throughout the nation are expected to be similarly closed down as the number of men in the air corps has reached its ceiling with enough to supply the demands for the next two years.

Final Crisis Nears For Chiang Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

war zones, has turned from bad to worse. The Chiang regime, which has lost its fighting power, is now pinning its last hope on the Anglo-American counter-offensives against Japan.

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ENEMY FLIERS SAID WEAK IN AIR FIGHTS

Captain Kuroe, Who Has Downed 80 Planes, Says Foe's Morale Is Low

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UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT.—No matter how the enemy air forces, counting on their numerical superiority, attempt offensives against Japanese Air Units, they are no match for the Japanese who are spiritually fortified, declared Captain Kuroe, Commander of a Hayabusa Fighter Plane Unit, who has made the record of having downed over 80 enemy planes in aerial combats in the Battle of Nomonhan, the Malai and Burma operations, and in combats over the Chinese and Indian areas. In an air duel, he continued, it is the best strategy to strike terror into the enemy at the outset of the combat by dealing the first blow. Then the enemy will invariably flee.

Because of his fearlessness and valor, Captain Kuroe has been dubbed the "Attack King of the Air" by the Burmese, and as the "Miyamoto Musashi of the Air" by the Japanese. At present, he is daily engaged in air combats over the Indo-Burmese border.

A most interesting account of his thrilling experiences in aerial operations was given by Captain Kuroe as follows:

"Since I came to Burma, I have downed many enemy planes, mostly Hurricanes. These British planes are old-fashioned and are extremely slow in speed. Those who man such planes are doomed. The British fighter plane, the Spitfire, has been greatly remodelled and is now capable of maintaining a high altitude, but it is no match for Japanese fighters.

"American fighters, Curtiss P-40's, are superior in speed, but with the recent appearance of better planes, the Curtiss P-40's have been relegated to the status of second-class fighters. Previously, I often met P-40's in the air, but, of late, they have seldom appeared over this area.

"The Lockheed P-38's, Mustang P-51's, and the Vought-Fighters are all very active these days. The Vought-Fighters are equipped with twin-engines but as far as fighting power is concerned, they are inferior, particularly in high-altitude combats.

"As to P-31's and P-51's, they are superior in speed and power, and are capable of high-altitude fighting, but in direct aerial combats with Japanese planes, they usually fail most miserably.

"The Mosquitoes are capable of high speed and are mainly used for reconnaissance duties. Though they are capable of great speed, they are not as superior as the enemy have boasted them to be.

"The best strategy in aerial combats is to crush the enemy's fighting spirit before the actual firing starts. It is, therefore, most urgent to sight the enemy before they see us. As soon as enemy planes are sighted, speed, altitude, and direction must be ascertained, so that we may assume favorable fighting positions.

"In aerial operations it is most vital to maintain a higher altitude than that of enemy planes. As the enemy also attempts to assume this favorable position, we must exert our utmost to forestall such maneuvers on his part.

"Before the exchange of fire starts, we are usually able to calculate the enemy's fighting spirit as well as his piloting skill. Whenever one of our planes discovers an enemy craft, it dips its wings, thus signalling to his comrade planes.

"When enemy fighters become certain that the operations are progressing unfavorably for them, they desert their formation, thus attesting to their lack of cooperation. As soon as we approach, the Consolidateds break their formation, scattering in all directions.

"After both sides open fire, we must tenaciously pursue the enemy planes till we finally shoot them down. The first hit may not be effective, but a second and third hit must follow immediately in order to crush the enemy.

"Enemy aircraft try to leave the fighting zone as soon as they score their first hit, but Japanese planes, on the contrary, preserve their power for another combat. No matter how strongly the Consolidateds and North Americans may be armored, they are not invulnerable. We call such strongly armored bombers, which are provided with more than ten machine-guns, "Flying Pill-Boxes." When we encounter them in aerial combats, we are always fully determined to self-blast ourselves against them should nothing else avail.

"In the actual fighting, we exert our utmost to the last, fully resolved to dedicate our lives to the cause of our duty.

"As for my own plane, the more enemy planes I shoot down, the more riddled it becomes with bullet holes. On November 27 of last year when my Unit downed four enemy P-51's, my plane was riddled with 16 bullet holes, two of which were made on the wind-shield. It is vital to fight to the last—to fight on till the last drop of gasoline is used up and the last bullet is discharged—in order to annihilate the enemy.

"Once Sergeant-Major Takuwa pursued an enemy Consolidated as far as the Burmese border and finally shot it down. Such persistence and tenacity is indispensable if airmen hope to emerge victorious in aerial combats.

"With regard to the enemy's skill, the Americans and the British are about equal, but lack fighting spirit. The Americans manifest their typically bold and temperamental nature by making a formidable thrust at the outset of operations, but once a heavy blow is dealt, they easily lose courage and beat a retreat.

"The enemy bombers and fighters which appeared over Rangoon on December 1 last year, immediately took to their heels, at high speed, as soon as they were counter-attacked by our planes. On that occasion the pilot of a Consolidated, bailed out of his plane before a hit was effected. His plane immediately crashed to the ground, causing the crew to share the fate of the plane. The fact that many enemy fliers have been taken prisoners, attests to the cowardice and inefficiency of the enemy air forces.

"Sometime ago when Lieutenant Kakuno and I attacked an enemy formation of 19 P-51's from the right and left, we downed four of the enemy aircraft. Since the enemy values his life more than anything else, he will naturally never resort to self-blasting.

"To shatter the enemy's fighting morale is a most effective strategy in aerial combats. A few days ago when I encountered a Mosquito, the crew of the enemy plane immediately surrendered in the air. Regardless of how low the enemy's morale may be, however, we must never jump to the conclusion that his counter-offensive will be weak or dispirited.

"With the protraction of the war, anti-fire and anti-bullet equipment will be further improved, so that larger and more formidable bullets will have to be used in order to cause damage.

"In aerial operations a new strategy must be employed—that of mobilizing formations of aircraft instead of using one single plane as a unit. The day has passed when airmen can boast of personal achievements in blasting enemy planes. When a Consolidated is downed, it is impossible to identify whose bullet caused the fatal blow. We therefore, credit the feat to the whole Unit.

"It goes without saying that we want better aircraft, but until we can get them, we are strongly determined to crush the enemy by fully utilizing the planes we now have on hand."

Wichit Prays at Yasukuni Shrine

On the occasion of the second anniversary Tuesday of Thailand's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Thai Ambassador to Japan, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine to offer prayers to the souls of the brave officers and men of the Japanese Forces who have laid down their lives for the cause of Asia. Earlier in the day, Ambassador Wichit also prayed at the Zojoji Temple. Shown above is the Thai envoy at the Yasukuni Shrine performing ablution.

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Theatrical Notes

By TSUNEJIRO AMAKATA

All first-ranking Kabuki actors, except Kichiyemon Nakamura, will appear at the Kabukiza jointly next month giving two performances daily. The matinee program will consist of three plays such as "Hachijin Shugo no Jo" Kiyomasa's Loyalty), form the masterpiece of the late Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi's work known as "Kiri Hitoha," and "Hato no Heiyemon" (one of the sidelight dramas connecting with the famous tale of the 47-Ronin). The stellar cast appearing in these plays will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Kikugoro Onoye, and Nizayemon Kataoka.

The evening show will also include three plays. The first number will be a classical play called "Yoshitsune Koshigoye no Jo." This is to be followed by "Kagami Jishi," Kokugoro's favorite musical-posture drama. Concluding the program will be a one-act play dealing with the wrestlers of the Yedo days.

Ennosuke Ichikawa will head the cast of the February performance at the Shimbashi Embujo, where three old plays are scheduled to be presented. The curtain raiser will be "Yoshitsune Senbonzakura" dating back to the Kamukura period. "The Sumida River" is the title of the second play by Shiko Yamazaki. The highlight will be a one-act drama called "Yasaku no Kamabara," or Yasaku Commits Harakiri by Sickle.

With the special performance of Rokuro Kitamura, the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, will play at the Meijiza starting from February 1. "Onna Keizu" (The Life of a Woman of the Meiji Era), a drama from the pen of the late Kyoka Izumi, will feature the program. In addition, two plays of versatile interests will be staged.

At the Tokyo Gekijo, all members of the Inouye dramatic school will appear there next month. The program will consist of three new plays, two of which made a big hit previously when staged on the local stage by two different theatrical troupes. They are "Doto no Machi" (Town) by Yoshio Nakaye, "The Wind of the Pacific" by Ryuichiro Yagi, and "Woman" by Kazuo Kikuda.

Opening the Takarazuka Gekijo, Hibiya Park, on February 3 is a new bill, consisting of two plays. The first number will be a three-act drama entitled "Meiji Gannen" (The First Year of Meiji) by Shichiro Iku. The second and concluding piece will be another three-act play called "Nichijo no Tatakai" (Wartime Daily Life), adapted by Tamotsu Takata from the original story of the same title of Tatsuzo Ishikawa. Ryutaro Tatsumi and Shogo Shimada, two exponents of sword-fighting plays, will be the leading players in concert with other members of the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe.

Popularly known as Enoken, Kenichiro Enomoto and his co-players will occupy the Yurakuza from February 2. The program will include "Taishiko Bune," a pilgrimage ship, by Itsuo Wada, and "Taikoki," a drama dealing with the incident and character in the life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, great warrior of feudal Japan, by Junichi Fujita from a story of Genzo Murakami.

Concert Calendar

The fifth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, today and tomorrow, January 26 and 27, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Taneko Seki, soprano. Program includes Hisatada Otaka's "Ashiya Otome"; Beethoven's Aria from Fidelio and aria from Egmont (soprano solo with orchestra); Bach's Toccata; Smetana's Bartered Bride.

The 11th subscription concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Friday, January 28, at 1:30 p.m. (matinee) and at 6:30 p.m. (soiree), at the Tokyo Gekijo. Koto soloist: Michio Miyagi and ballet by Takaya Eguchi and Misao Miya and their ballet troupe. The program includes Flotow's Overture "Martha"; Miyagi-Yamamoto's "The Sea of Spring" (koto solo with orchestra); Rimsky-Korsakow's Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade"; Shiro Fukai's "Physical Poem" (ballet with orchestra).

A concert featuring Akira Yoshino and the Shochiku Chamber Music Groupe, Saturday, January 29, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Special appearance: Miss Miho Nagato, soprano and Miss Akiko Futaba, mezzo-soprano.

A concert in celebration of Independence of the Philippines and Burma, under the auspices of the Taigai Ongaku Iin-kai of the Nippon Music Cultural Association, Sunday, January 30, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra. Soloists: Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto and Takeo Ito, baritone. Program includes Shiro Fukai's "Independence Festival March"; song to Burma composed by Yuji Kozeki (under the baton of Hisatada Otaka); Akira Ifukube's "Overture to the People of the Philippines"; song to Philippines composed by Kunihiko Hashimoto (under the baton of Koscak Yamada). The chorus by the Nippon Hoso Gassho-dan Groupe.

"Vocal Solo and Duet Evening," Sunday, January 30, at 1:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Artists: Miss Suyeko Hirahara, soprano; Miss Taka Watanabe, soprano; Miss Eiko Nishihara, alto; Miss Tomoko Suzuki, alto; Miss Akiko Suga, soprano; Miss Chieko Komori, soprano, Eiichiro Sasaya, tenor. Program: German lieders and lyric numbers by Japanese composers. Piano accompaniment: Miss Aiko Kurosawa.

A piano recital by Tatsuo Mizutani, Tuesday, February 1, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Chopin's Fantasie in F minor, Op. 49; Schumann's Fantasia in C major, Op. 17; Bach-Busoni's Chaconne in D minor; Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, Op. 57.

A debut dance recital by Ken Takasu, (pupil of Yusaku Azuma), Saturday, February 12, at 6 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan, assisted by dancers of Yusaku Azuma Ballet Troupe. The piano accompaniment by Mis Masuko Yabuta. Program: Beethoven's Moonlgiht Sonata (an ambicious work arranged by Takasu); Saint-Saens' Gypsy Dance; Dvoraks' Humoresque; Debussy's Clair de Lune; Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 1; Strauss' Voice of Spring; (dancing deportment by Takasu); Schubert's Moment Musical; Liszt's Liebestraeum; Chomatsu Kawana's "The Spirit of Night."

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AIRCRAFT CHANGES CONCEPTION OF WAR

Japanese Airmen Down 2 Foe Planes by Hurling Rice Balls At Their Machines

BY TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—A complete change has come over the strategy of war. This is the age of aircraft. Whether in advancing bases, in the war of supply or in the reduction of enemy positions, aircraft plays a key role. Victory is decided in the air.

Instances of the superhuman heroism of our Sea Eagles in the aerial battles off Bougainville Island and the Gilberts were recently related by Vice-Admiral X X, commander of a Navy Air Unit.

It was at the time of the Fifth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville. A young First Sub-Lieutenant was starting out as the commander of a torpedo plane unit. Lieutenant-Commander X X, his superior, said to the young officer:

"You have already had experience in patrol, reconnaissance and bombing. When you return from the torpedo attack you will be fully qualified as a squadron leader."

The First Sub-Lieutenant, standing straight, expressed his determination: "I don't expect to come back alive. I shall die gladly. I do not care for promotion." He meant what he said. He killed himself by plunging deliberately into an enemy aircraft carrier.

A Japanese fighter plane was chased by two enemy machines. The Japanese pilot had exhausted all his ammunition. Nothing daunted, however, they kept on flying low over the surface of the sea, all the while hurling at the chasing adversaries anything and everything they could lay their hands on. The enemy kept up the chase. The Japanese plane was hit in several places. The machine caught fire. There was no hope, but the Japanese airmen were set on bringing down the foe planes. "Confound it! If we have to die, they shall also!" They hurled at the enemy everything still left—empty bottles, telegraph apparatus and what not. There was nothing left now.

"We found it!" There were two rice balls covered with nori (black sea-weed). The rice balls were hurled at the enemy. Mistaking them for bullets, the pilot of the chasing enemy fighter that was immediately behind lowered the control lever. The plane which was flying so low as almost to touch the sea surface, plunged into the water. The other enemy plane, trying to dodge the 'bullet,' also crashed.

The Japanese airmen therefore managed, after all, to send two enemy planes to the bottom of the sea. By this time, however, they had become exhausted. Crashing into a mountain on X X island, their plane broke in two. The men who were in the front seat shared the fate of their plane. The one that was in the machine-gun seat, thrown out clear of the wreck, miraculously escaped death and came back to report the "shooting down" of the two enemy planes.

Our Sea Eagles are the greatest exponents of self-sacrifice and every one of them, are determined to fight to the last ounce of strength.

The Vice-Admiral supplemented his story with a vehement exhortation to the people on the home front to devote their all to the replenishment of air strength. "It would be utterly wrong to get overjoyed over the exploits off Bougainville and the Gilberts," he said. "The war remains to be fought hereafter." Everything depends on aircraft," he emphasized. "The present is the most crucial stage in the war. We must have aircraft. Victory is decided in the air. The nation, with a united will, must keep fighting. With adequate air strength we can and shall win."

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U.S. TRANSPORT PLANE MAKES MAIDEN FLIGHT

New Aircraft Called Mars Completes Trip Between California and Pearl Harbor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The United States transport plane, "Mars," highly propagandized as the world's largest, has just completed its maiden flight from California to Pearl Harbor yesterday, a Pearl Harbor dispatch disclosed. The plane is claimed to have broken all existing records for the trip by accomplishing the feat with a load of 13,000 pounds of mail plus a crew of 15 members and 20 passengers. As a result of the test, it is reported that the Navy Department promptly ordered 20 more such planes.

The report revealed that the wing span of the new Mars measures 200 feet with a 117 feet body and powered by four 2,200-horsepower engines. Moreover, it is capable of carrying 73 passengers besides its crew.

Bali to Unveil Monument

Domei

SINGARADJA.—With the completion of the monument in Den Pasar for the late Second Sub-Lieutenant Masutaro Yamazaki and others who had died gallantly in the landing operation on Bali Island, the unveiling ceremony is scheduled to be held on February 19, the second anniversary of the Japanese Forces' landing on the island.

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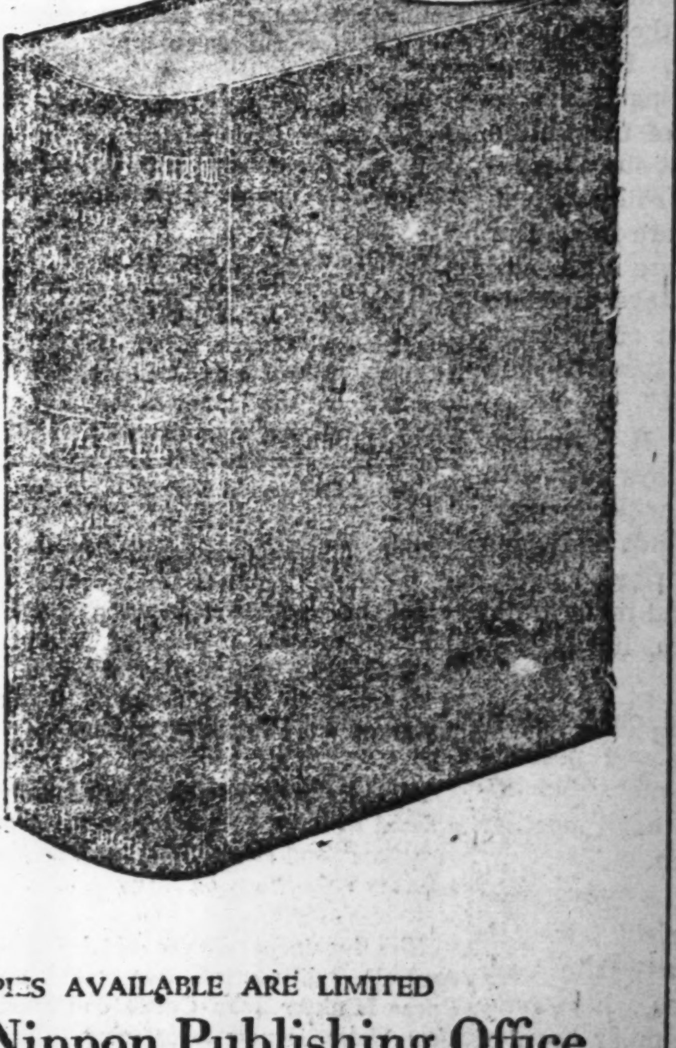

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1944

The Filipinos Versus American Discrimination

A recent dispatch disclosing the introduction by Representative Jennings Randolph, Democrat of West Virginia, of a bill to Congress for the naturalization of Filipino residents in the United States furnishes another clue to the contradictory, warped psychology motivating American actions in this war.

For four decades while the United States was steadily exploiting the Philippines, it deemed that the Filipinos were not "good enough" to be citizens, just as it arbitrarily ruled that the Filipinos were not "capable" of managing independence. When the Filipinos were losing their lives at Bataan, on Corregidor and at Cavite in the deluded belief that they would otherwise be "overrun," the Filipinos were still not considered worthy of becoming citizens of the United States.

Even after General Douglas MacArthur had ignominiously fled to safer ground, abandoning his men to inevitable defeat and even after Filipino residents in the United States had been drafted into the army, the Filipinos still felt the sting of discrimination, cold rebukes. Even their grudgingly given "rights" to work as menials for the Americans were threatened, on the grounds that they were not citizens. Filipino soldiers in the American armed forces were turned away at theaters, refused service in restaurants and had a difficult time getting haircuts in barber shops frequented by "Americans."

But now that the manpower shortage is being increasingly and acutely felt in the United States, now that America, faced with the gravest crisis in its history, feels the need to win the support and cooperation of every single man within its reach, it has come belatedly forward with a bill to grant citizenship to Filipino residents in the United States. No comment should be necessary on the reasons behind this flagrantly hypocritical move. The history of American discrimination against the Filipino people constitutes proof enough of the insidious, self-seeking nature of this latest gesture.

Millions of Asiatics today enjoy a status that was never theirs before: independence, the right to walk proudly as free men, the right to call their land their own, to create their own laws and choose their own judges. For the first time in long decades, millions can look up to a flag that is their own, derive the full benefits of the wealth and resources of their countries without paying staggering tributes to overbearing, arrogant taskmasters.

Occupying a prominent position among these newly-born Asiatics are the people of the Republic of the Philippines. Under conscientious, zealous, hard working and self-sacrificing leaders, the people of the Philippines are today taking their first sturdy steps as a free people. Today the Filipinos can face the world and say: "We are free. Our country, our land, our homes are ours. And these things, the precious heritage given to us through the blood and sweat of our martyrs, shall be ours forever, because we shall fight for them unto death itself."

Freedom is a fragile jewel. It is hard to win, hard to keep. Freedom stays only with the strong, with those who are willing, eager, to die for it if need be. It demands undivided loyalty, unwavering faith and rugged determination. But it is worth it and many times more, because without freedom, life is only a mockery.

How, then, can that freedom, once gained, be preserved? There is only one possible answer. Those who wish to maintain their inherent rights as free men must band together with other like-minded free men.

To be more concrete: If the Philippines wants to hold on to its new riches, what is more natural than for it to associate itself with other neighboring nations which have likewise recently gained the similar boon of real freedom? And what is more natural and logical than the fact that the Philippines should turn its back forever on the nation that oppressed it, exploited it, denied it its right for four decades? Specifically, it is the kindred nations of Greater East Asia which have succeeded at last in throwing off the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism to emerge as truly independent nations. And it is the United States which is scheming, plotting, striving to destroy that new status. No amount of simpering words of puerile propaganda by the Americans can hide this solid fact.

That is why the Republic of the Philippines is today cooperating to its utmost with the other free nations of Greater East Asia to fight through to victory in the present war against America. That is why all these nations today are finding through their new-found unity and comradeship the true realization of their rightful national destinies. That is why American lies, gestures and belated burnt offerings will have no effect on the minds and hearts of the Filipino people.

The Filipinos know that offers of "citizenship privileges" and "future independence" by the United States are only pathetic maneuvers to split and divide them, to destroy their devotion to their highest ideals and to pave the way for the return of American imperialism. But freedom today and forever is more precious than any amount of glittering promises and the Filipino people will continue to fight for the right of remaining a proud, free race.

Evening Glow on the Sagami Sea

The sun wearing robes of cloud, sank behind the hills of Kotsubo. Except a line of deep orange color remaining to the northeast of Mt. Fuji, the whole sky was purplish brown and dull in appearance. While I was fishing by the river, the surface of the river which had gradually been growing dark, became suddenly light little by little, as if a fire had been kindled somewhere or the sun which had just set was coming back, and a bright glow lit up the scene. I looked up and saw a line of deep orange color to the northeast of Mt. Fuji suddenly flaming out brightly, as if a spirit had entered there. Ah, who was it that felt depressed in having no fan to recall the setting sun? (There was an old story stating that a certain Chinese sage attempting to call back the setting sun with a fan, but failing, was very much depressed.)

While I was looking around I saw the evening tide was coming in the reverse manner to the day time that reddish yellow flame that had began to kindle in a corner of heaven spread gradually toward the west, becoming brighter second by second and minute by minute. The whole sky seemed on fire and a garnet colored flame burnt Heaven, Earth, sea and houses. The very face of the old neighbor who was looking at the evening glow was redder than a red devil. It was rather strange that my face and hands should not have been scorched.

Clouds had been burnt out, and every mountain including Fuji turned to deep purple. Looking up toward the west I saw the sky looking like a half-cut flag of the rising sun, with Fuji for its center. The ruby colored rays spreading ever wider from the horizon to the middle of the sky, it seemed as if a big fire breaking out at the center of the earth the great flame shot up to the middle of the Heaven all at once, just as if it would scorch the Heavens, and then the sea burn like fire, an immense number of fishes would have been burnt to death.

About ten minutes passed and the yellow flame of the whole sky turned to a blood-red color.

A great fear seized me. Another five minutes passed, blood-red color became dark-red and the flame gradually dying out like a dream, Heaven and Earth suddenly became dark. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

January 26, 1943

The Japanese Units which started an annihilation campaign on January 21 against troops of the Communist Fourth Army, are now fiercely attacking the forces commanded by Teng Hua as well as 4,000 remnants belonging to the Communist Third Army in the Koutouchan region.

* * *

Japanese Fighter Units shot down two out of the seven Consolidated planes which raided Rangoon. The enemy planes were downed over the northwestern district of Bassein, west of Rangoon.

* * *

A bill extending the terms of the Lend-Lease Law by one year as it expires on June 30 this year, was submitted to the United States Congress by Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee. Considerable discussion is expected on this proposal as the anti-Roosevelt group is insisting upon abolition of the Lend-Lease Law, which is said to be benefiting anti-Axis nations, excepting the United States.

* * *

The Chungking regime has decided to abrogate all military, political and trade treaties and agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the Governor of Sinkiang Province during the past 10 years. The move of the Chungking regime is designed to bring Sinkiang under the direct control of the Chungking regime.

* * *

All daily papers in the United States have been ordered to limit their issues to five days a week to save paper and electric power. The new order also enforces restrictions on magazines.

* * *

The imminent danger of the Labor Party in Australia splitting into two camps, one supporting Prime Minister John Curtin and another group in New Wales, is now threatening to cause a serious political disturbance. The cause of this trouble in the Labor Party is said to be the result of the public's dissatisfaction with Curtin's wartime policy.

* * *

The Japanese Air Force conducted night raids on Port Moresby today.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Asia's Will to Win

(From The Shanghai Times)

All the desperate anti-Axis counter-offensives notwithstanding, Asia is indomitably determined to win the war and secure lasting peace and justice for mankind. This will to win on the part of all Asiatic nations is absolutely inflexible. Especially indomitable is the fighting spirit of the 100 million people of Japan, who are ready literally to give their all in fighting Anglo-American aggression as may be seen in the instances of the Japanese officers and men who fell in battle on Attu Island in the Aleutians late in May last and on Tarawa and Makin in the Gilbert group late in November.

In our war of emancipation, therefore, we have an unshakable faith in our own ability to win final victory and liberate the whole world from Anglo-American imperialism. Premature optimism or wishful thinking, however, is hardly warranted. Indeed, every one of us is required to do his bit in defending Asia successfully and crushing imperialism and plutocracy completely. No one should relax his war effort or waver in his will to fight even for a moment. Any one who refuses to cooperate with the rest of the 1,000 million Asiatics in defending their own lands will hardly be able to make himself worthy of the new order of common-existence and common-prosperity, which is now rapidly taking shape throughout East Asia in the wake of the war.

In order to leave nothing undone in prosecuting the war successfully, we should take every opportunity to re-examine what we are doing every day in the way of cooperating in Asia's total war effort. Japan is now concentrating the combined effort of her whole nation on war production, so that every ton of available material may be utilized in manufacturing aircraft, ammunition, warships and transports to meet the requirements of those who are fighting to crush the enemies on the battle fronts, as stated by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. For this purpose Japan has already effected sweeping readjustment in her industrial structure so as to promote the efficiency of labor, economize on material and step up industry to the highest possible pitch.

In promoting the solidarity of all Asiatic nations, nothing will encourage us or facilitate our endeavor so much as the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, which is a veritable "Magna Charta" of Asia's emancipation as well as of lasting peace and justice for mankind in general. It will certainly "stand out as a brilliant beacon light" for a new world order, as the President of Japan's Board of Information predicted. The principles of common-existence and universal well-being, mutual respect of independence and sovereignty, good-neighborliness, cultural cooperation, economic prosperity and promotion of world progress, as embodied in the said declaration, will thus be upheld for the common benefit not only of all Asiatic nations but also of humanity as a whole.

It is immensely reassuring in this connection that justice is unmitakably with us. This fact has served, and will continue to serve, to strengthen our will to fight more and more with the progress of the war. The more deperate our enemies are in their counter-offensives, the more indomitable becomes our will to win the war and free the whole world from the yoke of imperialism. The Anglo-American intrigue for world conquest is therefore irretrievably doomed to complete failure. Nothing indeed can foil our dogged fight for justice, because we crave no material gain, much less territorial aggrandizement, in our war for Asia's emancipation. In Japan there is a saying that a man becomes strongest when he ceases to care for money, name or life. That the same may be said for nations has already been amply proved by what Japan and her allies have achieved in their joint war effort, which is carried on entirely in the common interests of all oppressed races and nations. The Anglo-American plutocrats could have hardly foreseen the real strength of Asia's will to fight for justice, when they forced the current war upon Japan a litle over two years ago.

Chungking Artery Menaced

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Another Chungking artery—the last remaining important one—is being severed. Reports from Japanese bases on the Burma Front state that the air transportation route linking India with Chungking is being attacked by the Japanese Air Force "at every favorable opportunity" and that, thus far, around 70 enemy planes, including many large-sized transports, have been destroyed.

Ever since the occupation of Burma by the Imperial Army, resulting in Chungking being deprived of the use of the vital Burma Road, Chiang Kai-shek and the Anglo-Americans have been trying to open up an alternative route. Apparently, a land route via north-eastern India into China's hinterland has been abandoned owing to the impassability of the terrain: the projected construction of such a land route is a physical impossibility.

The only link with India, so far as isolated Chungking is concerned, is therefore an air route. This route is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Air Force: enemy planes plying along this route are being attacked and shot down, while the U.S. forwarding base at Tinsukia (from which transport planes take off with loads of war supplies to Chungking) is being blasted.

Aerial transportation of war supplies has its obvious limitations. In the first place, comparatively little supplies can be transported by air, while secondly, the expense involved is almost prohibitive. Thirdly, an air route is highly vulnerable, especially if the opposing force is as powerful as Japan. Even assuming that Chungking is satisfied with mere trickles of Lend-Lease aid that arrive by air (and it is reasonable to infer that not all supplies carried over the air route from Tinsukia are destined for Chungking, for it must be borne in mind that the U.S. air force in China is itself in dire need of supplies of aviation gasoline and airplane accessories), it is clear from the latest dispatches from the Burma front that Chungking and the Anglo-Americans are unable to do anything to prevent the India-Chungking air route from being severed by the Japanese Air Force.

Mastery of the air over this last remaining Chungking supply artery and the destruction of transport planes—about 70 within two months—will sooner or later force the anti-Axis to abandon aerial transportation of war supplies from India into Chungking areas. The result will be that both Chungking and the U.S. air force in China will not be able to get even trickles of supplies; to that extent, their ability to carry on the war against Japan will be affected.

U.S. War Losses Vs. Production

(From The Hongkong News)

There is hardly any need to keep on stressing the tremendous losses in lives, ships, planes and other war weapons which the American forces are suffering in the intensified battle which is raging in the Southern Pacific regions. The smashing results achieved by the Japanese Navy, Army and Air units tell a revealing story of the huge disproportion in the losses sustained by both sides. Of course, it was to be expected that every attempt would be made by United States Government spokesmen to keep their people ignorant of these appalling figures. The hurried announcements made from Washington detailing the results of the fighting which has been in progress in the New Britain and Solomons area have set a new record for hyperbole.

Imperial Headquarters is, however, in the fortunate position of being able to release immediate and accurate reports of the fighting, as phase succeeds phase in these operations, by reason of being in closer contact with the scene of the actual battles. The bulletins issued by Imperial Headquarters can, therefore, be regarded as authentic, since it enables the figures of losses sustained by both sides to be closely checked, an advantage which the American authorities in Washington lack. Consequently, their announcements are concocted out of the garbled and exaggerated versions that are sent out to them from the scene of the fighting.

The reason for this is very plain. The American public is in no mood for receiving news of further formidable losses in men and material stoically. The strain of the losses they have suffered in the past is beginning to tell on their attitude toward the whole conduct of the war and this is what has alarmed Washington and compelled it to put out these glaringly misleading prevarications about the actual results of the fighting. And when we say that the strain of these losses is beginning to tell on the public of the United States, we must stress not so much the effect on their morale and spirit, as the effect of these losses on the whole country's war efforts and the deteriorating effect they must have on the output of the war weapons and equipment necessary for continuing the hostilities.

American Government spokesmen have always boasted of the vast productive capacity of their country. That productive capacity can only be totally mobilized through the all-out and wholehearted and earnest cooperation of the public. A people whose morale has been weakened, whose spirit has been crushed by the heavy sacrifices their fighting forces are being asked to make, whose demeanor has been changed by the many restrictions imposed on them and their way of living can hardly be expected to provide that necessary effort. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that American war production has now reached its peak. With the growing discontent in the country [illegible] the discouraging facts that the Government has very little, if anything at all, to show for the two years of sacrificing effort which the people have made, it is inconceivable that this peak of production can be maintained. It must inevitably begin to decline now.

It is here that the contrast of conditions in Japan are apparent. Japanese war production has yet to reach its peak. The recent measures promulgated by the Government for readjusting the administrative machinery to bring about this result are just beginning to function and when smooth operation is achieved, not only will the peak of production aimed at be reached, but it will be maintained at a steady level until this vital factor in warfare brings with it the full fruits of victory, for the traditional Japanese characteristics of zeal, patriotism, determination, resolve and unselfish cooperation carry with them all assurance of finally defeating the enemy, no matter how long it is going to take them to accomplish it.

Greater East Asia and the Press

(From the Tribune, Manila)

II

Primitivo C. Mauricio, of the Sunday Tribune Magazine, next asked: "Did you have any notions about Japan before the war which were changed as a result of your trip there?"

U. Thun Than was asked by his colleagues to answer in their behalf. "Conditions in the Philippines are quite different from those in our countries. In our countries we had been fighting for freedom for a long time and we had to undergo much political persecution, and naturally in those days we looked around the world for support and cooperation.

"Even before the outbreak of the war, we knew that Japan, being the leader nation of the East, would be our savior. We Burmese were subjected to political persecution, there was a great deal of dislocation of lives. We had to go to different places. But this was a natural consequence of war. What I am driving at is this: that we had been holding the same opinion of Japan before as now. She is the savior of Asia."

Mauricio wanted more statements from the other visiting newspapermen, declaring that he and those who have not been to Japan only get their information regarding that country from the movies and the magazines. This request was taken up by Adi Negoro, managing editor of Sumatra's Kita Sumatra Shimbun.

Adi Negoro: "I will try to express my thoughts in English. We in the East Indies are not used to English so much, so I might not express myself very well.

Strength of Japan

"Soon after the entry of the Japanese Army in Sumatra, I wondered why they could conquer difficult tasks so quickly. The problem for me was to know wherein lies the strength of Japan. When I went to Japan, I found the people very strong on the home front. I asked myself if the same condition exists in other countries, like Europe. Europe also has business centers, many factories, much construction going on. But one factor that combines all these things in Japan is the Imperial Will, which is the most important thing. At least that is how I feel about it."

The conferees were unanimous in the opinion that the Japanese are perfectly disciplined, for which reason they can surmount many difficulties. It is, also the rigid national discipline of Japan, they said, which is responsible for the success of controlled economy in that country.

At this point, the only Japanese who took an active part in the discussion, Shinkichi Iwanaga, president of the Malai Shimbun, related tidbits from his homelife, to illustrate the spirit of self-abnegation with which the Japanese people at home are contributing to the successful termination of the war.

U. Thun Pe lamented the fact that the Burmese were exploited by the British. "Japan has had its natural growth. They have a government which they run themselves. Burma, since the last king, King Thibo, had been under British occupation, and the British tried to force upon the Burmese their false democracy. If Burma were still ruled by their king, he said, the people might have the same discipline as the Japanese, but unfortunately the king was kidnapped by the British some 65 years ago. "Burma was a land of conflicting ideologies: Democracy on the one hand and Communism on the other."

(To Be Concluded)

Ambassador Vargas: A Portrait

Philippine Leader Will Travel a Long Way Yet in The Service of His Country

By VICENTE ALVAREZ
(From the Philippine Review)

IV

To this long association of his with the Commonwealth President is ascribed by many, his habit of self-effacement. Whether it is a habit to be regretted or a quality to be praised, however, the fact remains that this trait of his asserted itself strongly in his actuations as Chairman of the Executive Commission. Far from personalizing his leadership, he chose to make it representative of his colleagues in the Commission. It might be that he is much too disciplined to step out of the ranks and claim the place that was his out in front. It might be that it was again the absence of the politician from his person, of that ability for a grand gesture, a fiery exhortation, a solemn pause. When opportunities were rich for personal glory, he seemed content in busying himself with affairs of administration and his collection of Filipino paintings for his art gallery.

And when the advent of independence and the establishment of the Republic decided the matter of Filipino leadership, he took the decision in a spirit many could not understand. Only those close to him bear witness that Vargas had known and felt all along that the Philippine Executive Commission that he had headed was an expedient and nothing more, and that when the time came for our emancipation, it would be the voice of the people that should be heard and respected. By gladly accepting his appointment as Ambassador to Japan with the statement that every Filipino should be willing to serve his country in any capacity and despite personal considerations, he revealed the qualities of true statesmanship.

As Ambassador to Japan he is expected to travel a long way yet in the service of his country. He has already gone a long way since that day in 1890, in Bago, Occidental Negros, when by right of birth he became a citizen of his native land.

The town of Bago lies on the western coast of the island of Negros, in the midst of vast sugar lands. Here Angel Vargas y Tiongeo, whose parents had emigrated from Molo, Iloilo, got himself a bride in 1890, after many ventures in self-taught engineering and in agriculture. And it was on the outskirts of this town that Angel Vargas and his bride, Filomena Celis, had their first-born on August 24, 1890, a son who was baptized Jorge Bartolome.

From his father young Jorge was to learn his first lessons in nationalism and patriotism. When the tide of revolution against Spain surged in Negros, Angel Vargas was among the first to join the cause under General Juan Araneta, who was to establish a republic of his own in that island. After utilizing his skill in the manufacture of weapons like bolos, which were all they could brandish for lack of firearms, Angel Vargas was placed, together with another revolutionary leader, in command of 300 men in the march on Bacolod, which capitulated to General Araneta without a single shot of resistance.

After the establishment of the system of popular education under the American regime, while Jorge was pursuing his studies, his father was building up an industrial organization conceived and managed by himself. With his inventive mind, Angel Vargas had fashioned an iron plow to replace the wooden native implement and had embarked on its manufacture. As a young man with a pronounced engineering bent he had constructed hydraulic and farm machinery, for many plantations in Negros, erected sugar mills, and constructed many mechanical devices.

So it came to pass that while Jorge Bartolome was only beginning to make a name for himself, his father had already made of the family name something of a household word in the Visayas and Mindanao, where his products had improved farming methods considerably.

After the death of Mrs. Vargas, who had been his helpmate for fifty years, Angel Vargas was left with his other love—his factory—and was actually putting up a game fight against imported motor-driven contraptions that had been gradually replacing his products on the farms, when the war broke out.

A few months later, while in the mountains of Licili, where he had evacuated, he learned that Iloilo City had been razed to the ground and that nothing but ashes remained of his factory. As if to compensate for the loss, however, he was informed by the party of Japanese who went to rescue him that his son Jorge had been appointed Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission. Matters seemed too good to be true, until he was brought to Manila. Here he found that he still had a home he could call his own in his son's estate in Kawilihan.

V

Kawilihan, astride a rolling hillock in Mandaluyong, Rizal, is the little acre that Vargas has converted from a scraggly subdivision lot into a model home site. Under his quick roving eye and with his tireless designing hands, it has taken on a color and shape hard to define. It has never ceased growing and changing from year to year—almost from day to day, indeed. A room, a door, a window or a stair might appear one day and as suddenly disappear the next. The progressive mind of the owner, always at work—conceiving, planning, trying out one idea after another—is imprinted upon the whole place, from the tower that dominates the scene to the neat potted plants and the cemented breaks in the gardens where gouramis and goldfish gambol in clear green waters. Of a mid-afternoon, the former Commission Chairman may be seen pottering about his plants, his chicken houses, his piggery.

One who has not followed the changes undergone by the Vargas residence since it was built is likely to be bewildered by the presence of so many influences. But throughout all, a native simplicity and sturdiness pervade, assimilating the diverse influences into a fascinating whole. The cosmopolitanism of the master is controlled by his pervasive nationalism.

Here, he and Mrs. Vargas have given their eight children—five boys and three girls—a home environment of which they can justly be proud. Here in Kawilihan—where one can "while away the hours happily and forget the time," as its name suggests—he has given Marina Yulo, of the prominent Yulos of Binalbagan, Occidental Negros, the home she dreamed of when she married him in 1919—a home that she deserves.

It seems clear that wherever Jorge B. Vargas may go with his family, he may be expected to give them a home where Filipino traditions will reign. But wherever he may go, the Philippines will always be his only home.

(End)

Victory March to Delhi

By M. J. PATEL

To Delhi! March, Ye! Vanguards of Victory!
On through the jungles of Arakan,
On through the volleys of bullets,
On through the roar of the cannon,
On through the plains and valleys,
On through the test to the target.
To Delhi! March, Ye! Heroes of Hind!
Straight to sever our shackles,
Straight across the smoke of fire,
Straight for our goal of freedom,
Straight to slay the enemy,
Straight to free our pining brethren.
To Delhi! March, Ye! Bringers of Freedom!
Your children will cherish your memory,
Generations will sing your glory,
Gods will guard your honor,
The Soul of India greets you,
The Soul of Asia urges you on!
To Delhi! March, Ye! Fighters of Freedom!
Let air-birds hover over the skies,
Let shell ships sail the seas,
Let our Nethaji lead you through the fire,
Into the land of our birth,
Into the heaven that is ours.

(The above poem was presented to H. E. Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, on his last visit to Tokyo to attend the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.)

Fruits of Wisdom

Wishes are the parents of large families, but the children are generally inefficient and useless. They are the source of idle and vain dreams and of air castles which have no solid foundation. The idle wish sends one on a vain journey from which he gains nothing but mental emptiness and discontent with his lot, and it may be, some rebukes of conscience, if it is sharp enough to see his folly.—Anon.

• • •

All truly wise thoughts have been thought already thousands of times but to make them truly ours, we must think them over again honestly, till they take root in our personal experience.—Goethe.

• • •

Take my word for it, the saddest thing under the sky is a soul incapable of sadness.—Countess de Gasparin.

• • •

We attract hearts by the qualities we display: we retain them by the qualities we possess.—Suard.

Nippon Times Evening

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

No. 16,106 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 26

MAINICHI — Our Responsibility; Costly Terror Raids

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Thailand's Determination

Our Responsibility

MAINICHI—In the South Pacific war zone the enemy is breathlessly repeating one air raid after another on Rabaul, and the Imperial Forces, in countering the foe's attacks, are achieving astonishing results on each occasion. The hardships being endured by our officers and men in those farflung war sectors are beyond our imagination. Not only at Rabaul but also at Kavieng on New Ireland, our positions on Bougainville Island, the western part of New Britain Island, Cape Torokina on Bougainville and on the eastern shore of New Guinea, the stubborn and frenzied enemy air attacks are being met with terrific resistance accompanied by land fighting below. Daily the three-dimensional war is growing more and more stringent and complicated.

The Imperial Headquarters communiques of January 25 tell of such a situation and report the splendid exploits of our Army and Navy Forces in New Britain, New Guinea, the Banda Sea, Burma and China. The announcements impress us with a keen sense of the momentous situation and the correspondingly heavy responsibility devolving upon us. We are again reminded of the vital importance of sending clouds of excellent and up-to-date planes manned by skilled airmen without loss of time to those areas where even now our officers and men are fighting so gallantly against heavy odds.

One of the communiques shows that at Rabaul enemy planes are being shot down at a rate of one-fifth, one-third or more of the attacking planes. This testifies to the dauntless fighting spirit and consummate skill of our fighting men. But these results have not been obtained without a sacrifice. The more planes we send to the first line, the greater will be the results we shall obtain and the smaller will be the sacrifice on our side. It would not be difficult to reduce our sacrifice to zero.

Costly Terror Raids

MAINICHI—Despite the controversies regarding the efficacy of the aerial bombardment being conducted by Anglo-American forces against Germany, they are persistently continuing the cowardly air attacks against non-combatants. We fail to understand what they hope to accomplish now that they have so signally failed to achieve the aim announced by Anglo-American propagandists, but there is one clear phase to the matter.

That is that the Anglo-American invading planes are falling over Germany like autumn leaves. From the figures published both by Axis and Anglo-American sources, it has become common knowledge that tremendous damage is being suffered by them. The latest enemy announcement is the one reported by the Washington Post. The paper says that the losses suffered by the Anglo-American air forces stationed in Britain up to October last year reached 6,000 airmen, 730 heavy bombers, 20 medium-sized bombers and 50 fighters. It is a well-known fact that the figures since then have steadily mounted. It is amusing to note that the damage in monetary value has been put at about $200,000,000. But how is the loss of 6,000 airmen to be reckoned in monetary value?

Thailand's Determination

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Recent information from various sources indicates that the enemy has intensified his intrigue against Thailand through indiscriminate bombing and other methods. Realizing that it is impossible to prevent the construction of Greater East Asia, the enemy has taken to this unscrupulous course in an endeavor to undermine the morale of the Thai people.

It is a well-known fact that Thailand had for many years been under the control of Britain. Consequently, the enemy is entertaining the fond hope that Thailand would prove the weakest point in Greater East Asia's defense setup. The fact is that Thailand has, in the short time that she has been at war, already turned into a powerful supporting column of Greater East Asia and is not to be influenced one whit by such cowardly enemy intrigue. On the occasion of the second anniversary of her entry into the war, observed on January 25, the 18,000,000 people of Thailand demonstrated their fiery determination to fight the war to the end.

The enemy's intrigue against Thailand is taking the form of deliberate bombing of temples, hospitals, schools and residential quarters. This is but fanning the hatred of the Thai people toward the Brit.

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

SOVIETS REJECT BID BY U.S. TO MEDIATE IN POLISH TROUBLE

Pre-Requisites Offered By Molotov on Resuming Of Direct Negotiations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—The Soviet Government has rejected the proposal of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull to mediate in restoring diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the exiled Polish regime in London, according to the Stockholm-Tidningen.

Molotov Gives Pre-requisites

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—United States Ambassador William Averell Harriman to Moscow held a long consultation with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, according to instructions from the State Department, and it is reported that the Foreign Commissar submitted the following two items as premises for solving the Soviet-Polish controversy.

1. To reorganize the refugee Polish regime on a more democratic basis, and to adopt a friendly attitude toward the reorganized Polish regime.

2. The new refugee Polish government must accept the Curzon line, without reservation, as the basis for negotiations.

Foreign Commissar Molotov is said to have declared at the conference that when these two points are accepted and realized, the Soviet Government is prepared to open negotiations directly with the refugee Polish government.

Also, it is reported that in reorganizing the refugee Polish government, the Soviet Government hinted that it has no objection to Premier Miloajczok as its head.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 25

At Kerch, the Soviets increased their activity. Enemy attacks were continued with the support of tanks and battle planes. Northwest of Kirovograd, the Soviets attacked with several divisions. They were repulsed after fluctuated fighting.

Southwest of Pogrebitsche, the German troops, effectively supported by artillery and Luftwaffe formations, captured a strongly fortified enemy position after bitter fighting. All Soviet counter-attacks were unsuccessful. The fighting is still going on.

Between Pripjet and Beresina, renewed violent break-through attempts of the enemy collapsed in the heavy fighting. Several penetrations were sealed off.

North of Lake Ilmen and in the area south of Leningrad the Soviets continued their break-through attacks with growing intensity. While in some sectors they were warded off and halted, embittered fighting against advancing enemy groups is going on in several places.

In southern Italy, the German troops in the western sector repelled renewed enemy attacks supported by artillery and battle planes inflicting severe losses on the enemy. During the heavy defensive fighting of the past few days the 15th Tank Grenadier Division under the command of Major-General Rodt particularly distinguished itself by displaying exemplary tenacity in repulsing all enemy break-through attempts. At the Nettuno bridgehead the enemy attacked German outposts at several places. They were all repulsed and prisoners were taken.

The Luftwaffe carried out a day and night raid with bombers and torpedo-planes on the enemy landing fleet off Anzio with telling success. Altogether, three destroyers and one 6,000 tons merchant-vessel was sunk, according to reports available so far. The destruction of three other ships totalling 26,000 gross register tons can be regarded as certain. Some 11 transports were heavily damaged.

Conscription Age Lowered

Domei

ZURICH, January 25.—The Swiss Government has lowered the military conscription age from 20 to 19 due to the present urgent situation and young men of 19 years old will be conscripted this year together with those reaching 20 years of age, it was officially announced today.

Delay Europe Invasion Till After April Or It Will Fail, Say British Observers

Gloomy Outlook Seen As All Preparations Make Slow Progress

By Domei Military Commentator

Although the formation of a "second front" in Europe has become the cynosure of world attention since the appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis invasion forces, little progress is apparently being made in actual preparation for the landing on Germany's European Fortress which is bristling with guns from Narvik to the Pyrenees.

Much discussed in the British journals are the outstanding problems developing around the "second front" issue with questions as to the size and equipment of the invasion forces, the number of airfields in England whence the fighter planes will catapult into the fray, the timing of the attack and climatic conditions coming under close scrutiny.

80 Divisions Needed

In connection with the Anglo-American military strength required for the invasion operations in Europe, the figures advanced last year by Major George Fielding Eliot, noted American military commentator, are taken as authentic. According to Eliot's estimate, at least 80 divisions are considered necessary for the landing operations. He figured Britain and Canada would be mobilizing 2,000,000 out of the 6,000,000 men available for their air force, 1,000,000, for their navy and merchant marine, 1,500,000 for operations in the Mediterranean and Indian war theaters, and 600,000 for coastal defense as well as anti-aircraft units within the British Isles, leaving only 900,000 men for the proposed European invasion.

With another one-fifth of the available men marking time in undergoing further training, there remain only 30 divisions which may be allotted for landing operations, it is declared by Eliot, who points out that the United States will naturally require the mobilization of the remaining 50 divisions.

In probing the overseas strength of the United States, it is recalled that President Roosevelt sometime ago announced that American forces sent overseas so far totaled 1,500,000, of which 800,000 had arrived in England to await European operations.

The latest edition of the Sunday Times, on the other hand, reported that 60 large-type transports fully loaded with American soldiers were regularly plying the Atlantic. With the capacity of these transports estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 soldiers per ship, 60 ships are able to carry six divisions. Again, with a return trip estimated to take one and a half months, 60 transports can carry an average of four divisions to England per month.

According to these calculations, an additional two or three months are expected to be necessary for the United States to increase its forces in England to the 50 divisions necessary for landing operations if, as it is admitted, 800,000 or 40 divisions of the American army are already in England.

Another intriguing figure in the projected attack is one advanced by United States Assistant Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal that the United States must complete hastily 45,000 aircraft with which to bomb the coastal areas of Europe at the time of landing operations.

Not Really Yet

With the huge number of miscellaneous landing barges necessary for landing operations, it cannot be said that the anti-Axis forces have made sufficient preparations as yet. Other reports disclosed that 111,000,000 pound sterling worth of tanks as well as of accessories were shipped by the United States to England during the past 10 months, more than tripling the combined number of tanks shipped by the United States during 1941-42.

The number of new airfields which have been constructed by England has increased fivefold during the past five years with the Anglo-American air forces in England using 500 airfields covering a total space of a quarter-million acres. Under these circumstances, there is a possibility that the anti-Axis forces may carry out landing operations without waiting for the completion of their original preparations, depending on future developments of the European war situation.

Among British military commentators, however, pessimistic views over the difficulties of landing operations predominate. Many of them oppose launching an invasion without sufficient military preparation, particularly out of political consideration for the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, British commentators assert that the whole Eastern Front will be converted into muddy fields with the coming of spring thaws from the middle of March up to the end of April, thereby seriously crippling the military operations of the Red Army. They warn against the contingency of invasion operations during that period since they fear that the anti-Axis forces are liable to encounter stubborn opposition from the German forces which would be freed strategically from the Eastern Front.

There are also other views undermining the stand of those advocating an immediate attempt to open up a second front. It is pointed out that the Strait of Dover is extremely foggy during February and March, making it virtually im-

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

NANKING SET TO ISSUE NEW NATIONAL BONDS

Funds Will Be Utilized For Construction Project

Special

NANKING, January 25.—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, yesterday, approved the measure calling for the flotation of national construction bonds totaling 600,000,000 yuan to be used to carry out construction projects for three years starting from 1944, it is learned.

Funds raised by these bonds will be placed at the disposal of the Construction Ministry which will carry out the projects of improving waterways in the Taihu Lake district, dredging of waterways in northern Kiangsu, repairing of national highways and the construction of a central agricultural experimental station.

It is also understood that part of the bond issues will be undertaken by the Central Reserve Bank of China, while the balance will be offered for public subscription.

Issuance of these national construction bonds will be supervised by a special commission comprising of competent authorities of the Finance Ministry, the Construction Ministry and others directly concerned.

By issuing these bonds, the authorities concerned aimed not only to improve the communication, transportation and agricultural industries but also to absorb effectively the floating purchasing power of the public.

U.S. STRATEGY IN PACIFIC CRITICIZED BY SEVERSKY

Land-to-Land Campaign Costly to Americans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—The land-to-land strategy of the American forces was bitterly criticized by Major Alexander P. de Seversky, American aircraft designer and commentator, in an article published on January 22, and the conclusion arrived at by the writer was that the land-to-land campaign is proving too costly for America.

The gist of the article follows:

"In the operations against the Gilbert Islands, the American forces concentrated a very large fleet of aircraft carriers bearing a total of nearly 1,000 planes. The result of this great display of strength was that we came into possession one or two tiny islands.

"There are two facts about the Gilbert campaign. One is that a tremendous amount of strength was employed. The other is that heavy damage was sustained by us. It will be seen from these facts that a campaign conducted simultaneously on sea and land is an extremely costly affair. Operations like the land-to-land campaign for the conduct of which enormous amounts of materials and manpower are required will prove too great a strain for even America with its vast material and human resources to bear."

Argentine Envoy Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Argentine Ambassador to Madrid, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, tendered his resignation today for personal reasons. He was formerly the Foreign Minister of Argentina.

BRITAIN IS HESITANT ON PRESSURE ACTION AGAINST ARGENTINA

Caution Being Taken Despite U.S. Demands Of Suspending Imports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Although the United States is attempting to intensify pressure on Argentina, the only neutral country in the American continent, Britain is still unwilling to comply with the demands of the United States to join in the oppressive policy. Concerning the Argentine situation, the New York Times reported as follows:

"The United States Government is demanding that all anti-Axis nations suspend imports from Argentina in order to bring pressure on President Pedro Ramirez. But while the United States is so impatient in oppressing Argentina, Britain has not yet decided on her attitude toward Argentina, though she has not rejected the American proposal. Britain is insisting that more care be taken before deciding upon such a step.

"Britain imports from Argentina much leather, hide, meat and wheat, and she cannot find a substitute country from where she can import such goods. It is on this account that she is hesitating to decide upon her attitude toward Argentina."

Economic Pressure Planned

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—With their declaration of the non-recognition of the new Bolivian Government, the United States and British Governments are said to be considering the adoption of economic measures against Bolivia such as the freezing of Bolivian assets in the American continent and the suspension of the Lend-Lease Act.

Up to today, the countries that have announced non-recognition of the new Bolivian Government are Uruguay, Cuba, Venezuela, Guatemala, Peru, the United States, the British Empire, Panama, and Brazil, or nine in all. These countries have ordered the withdrawal of their diplomatic representatives at La Paz and demanded the departure of Bolivian representatives from their respective capitals. Thus, their attitude is only a step before formal war declaration.

Also against Argentina, the United States and Britain are bringing diplomatic pressure, ever since the arrest of the Argentine Consul at Trinidad on the suspicion of espionage. Associated Press and Reuters are circulating a report that the Argentine Government would soon severe diplomatic relations with Axis nations, as reports from Santiago and Montevideo say.

To Make Announcement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—An important news will be announced today, declared Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert to newspapermen following his conferences with the German Charge d'Affaires, United States Ambassador Norman

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

Foe Sends More Negroes To Indo-Burma Border

Domei

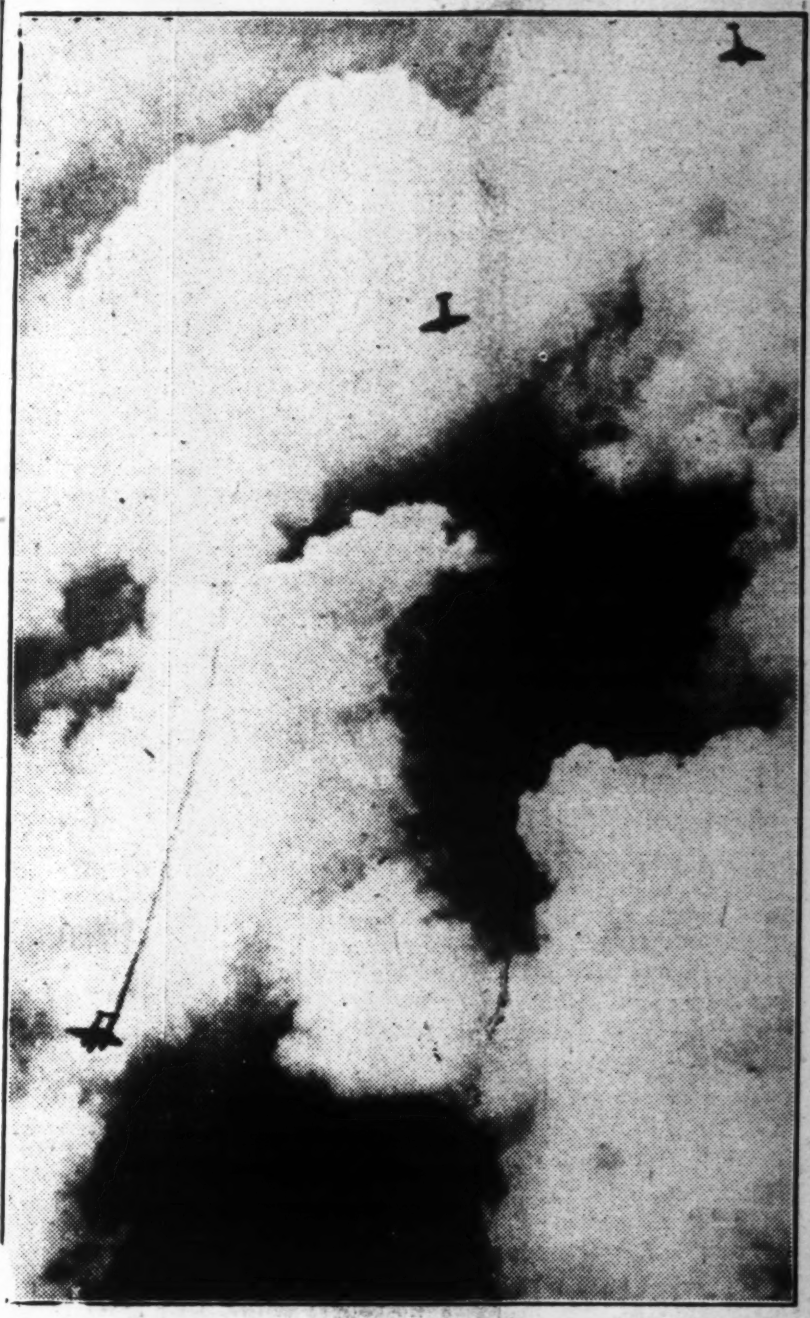
RANGOON, January 25.—Fresh Negro troops, recruited from West Africa, are now being concentrated along the Indo-Burma border to relieve the Indian troops under British command, according to reports from New Delhi.

This move, being taken by the British military authorities, clearly shows their extreme worry over the coming offensive of the National Army of Free India from bases in Burma.

Heretofore, many of the Indian troopers stationed along the border, all war-weary, have been deserting the British army in ever-increasing numbers, especially, on news of the advance of the National Army. It is anticipated that most of them will join the forces under Subhas Chandra Bose when the National Army launches its drive.

Hence, the concentration of Negro troops along the border is believed to be a precautionary measure taken by the British against any serious troubles that may arise.

The question now bothering the British is whether the Negro troops will hold their positions when the Indian National Army actually starts its offensive.



TRAILING A SMOKE PLUME, an enemy P-38 plunges to its doom as two Imperial Army fighter planes, its vanquishers, hover in the air above to ascertain its end.. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Vast Superiority of Japanese Planes Admitted by Tired U.S. Fliers in China

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—"The new Japanese fighter planes are peerless, and their maneuverability matchless," writes Brooke Atkinson, special correspondent of the New York Times in Chungking, after an interview with the American pilots stationed in China.

The facts garnered from the perplexed American fliers, recently appearing in the New York Times, sounded a warning to the American public, but at the same time, could not help pay high tribute to the superiority of the Japanese Air Force against which the Americans are forced to pit themselves.

"The United States pilots stationed in China," Atkinson says, "are trying every means to destroy the Japanese, but have only arrived at the conclusion that the Japanese planes are a menace to be feared. The maneuverability of their planes is superb and we can only meet them with formations. In a dog-fight, the Japanese fighters are far superior to our P-38's."

The correspondent then expresses the fact that the engines of the Japanese planes are in excellent condition as is evidenced by the fact that none of the men has yet witnessed a single forced landing made by the Japanese during all their operations. Moreover, gathering from the increased number of Japanese planes seeing action in the area, they must possess an abundant supply of gasoline, he declares.

"The American pilots are pining for home, and are becoming extremely irritated by the fact that they are not told when or if they will ever be permitted to return to United States. They cite that during their duties in Africa they were permitted to return after 50 flights or 200 hours of combat."

In conclusion, the writer expresses the need for the authorities to place a time limit on the terms of the American pilots in China or serious consequences may result. "Already," he says, "the airmen are exhibiting reluctance to improve their operations against the Japanese. They want to go home."

U.S. PUBLISHER STRESSES ISOLATIONIST POLICY

Safety-First Principle Urged by McCormick

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, insisted upon maintenance of the isolationist policy for the United States and warned the Government not to conclude any post-war agreement beyond those necessary for maintaining its safety in his lecture delivered at Cleveland, according to a dispatch from that city.

"The United States should not conclude any post-war agreement beyond those necessary for her own safety," he said. "The United States must make various preparations for guaranteeing her own safety, and then she will be able to give her great efforts to bettering the welfare of the whole world. As one means to that end, we must demand that the European nations liquidate their possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Once, the United States joined the agreement to protect the integrity of China, but when the State Department tried to act according to that agreement, other nations, including the British Empire, refused to observe the provisions of that agreement. The United States must be very careful in concluding agreements with other nations."

U.S. War Department Gives Yanks Booklets On Japanese Language

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The United States War Department is said to have distributed a booklet on a short and speedy course on the mastery of the Japanese language to the men and officers of the American army, say reports from Washington. Lessons on simple conversation is the object of the book. Also pronunciation charts and tables of contents are furnished as supplements to the book. Furthermore, aspirants for linguistic mastery of the Japanese are assisted by records, which cover such common conversational phrases as the asking of directions, names of food, commands and names of objects of daily use.

Arawe Enemy Base Raided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Units of the Japanese Air Force carried out a night raid on the American base at Arawe on New Britain Island and inflicted considerable damage, it was announced today by the Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southwest Pacific, a Melbourne dispatch disclosed.

543 RABAUL RAIDERS SHOT DOWN, WINGED BY NIPPON DEFENSE

Covers Period From Jan. 1 To 23—Enemy Hit Hard In Other War Sectors

Impatient to capture Rabaul as well as other advantageous Japanese positions in the South Pacific area, the enemy is concentrating an increasing number of planes in this region. Since the middle of January, attacks on Madang and Wewak in New Guinea as well as over the Banda Sea district have been repeated.

Along the Burma-China frontier district, the enemy has also become active of late and it looks as if, with the cooperation of land units in the Buthidaung and Maungdaw regions, the Burmese offensive under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Far East, is about to make its real start.

Despite its numerical inferiority, the Imperial Air Forces has been dealing the enemy severe blows by attacks on bases and ships at sea. Particularly, during the six days from January 18 to 23, splendid results were gained in battles against a total of more than 445 enemy planes, in the New Guinea area, the Banda Sea area and the Burma-China area.

Details of the battles fought in various zones during this period are as follows:

1. New Guinea District:

On the morning of January 18, enemy bomber and fighter planes totalling 42 attacked the Hansa district, between Madang and Wewak but the Japanese Land Units shot down three B-24's (unconfirmed). At about the same time, 55 P-38's, 39 P-40's and four P-47's visited Wewak, but were repulsed by Japanese Fighter Plane Units after a loss of 17 P-38's (four unconfirmed). In this battle, four of the defender planes failed to return.

On the morning of January 19, 50 B-24's, 60 P-36's and 60 P-47's, or a total of 170 planes, attacked Wewak, Japanese Land Units shot down one B-24 and one P-36, while the loss on our side was three planes set ablaze and two heavily damaged.

On January 20, a total of 65 enemy fighter and bomber planes attacked Hansa but were repulsed after a loss of one B-25 and one P-47. No loss was sustained by the Japanese side.

On the morning of January 23, 35 B-24's, 20 P-38's and P-40's came attacking Wewak, but the Japanese Fighter Planes immediately rose to meet them and shot down four B-24's (one unconfirmed), 10 P-38's (two unconfirmed) and six P-40's (three unconfirmed), or a total of 20 planes. On the Japanese side six planes failed to return.

On the afternoon of January 20, Japanese planes bombed three enemy destroyers which were cruising south of Bagabag Island, 60 kilometers northeast of Madang, and damaged two of them.

2. Banda District:

At about 11 a.m. on January 19, 25 B-24's came to attack the Ambon area but were met by Japanese Navy and Army Air Units. The Japanese Army planes shot down seven enemy planes (one unconfirmed) and severely damaged one or two others, while the loss on the Japanese side was one plane. The Imperial Navy planes shot down three enemy planes (one uncertain) and damaged four or five others, while two of the Japanese planes were self-blasted.

On January 23, Japanese Navy Air Units shot down one enemy plane

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

P.I. Assembly Passes Bill Affecting Aliens

Special

MANILA, January 25.—The National Assembly, today, passed on the second reading the bill providing for "internment of aliens who commit acts inimical to the peace, security and interests of the Philippine Republic."

The measure empowers the President to designate or create such an office or entity which will be charged with issuing rules and regulations governing the internment of aliens.

Meanwhile, the Committee of Irrigation has completed its work on the bill appropriating 2,000,000 pesos for the study, survey and construction of irrigation systems throughout the country. The committee believes that "with the construction of irrigation systems the danger of drought will be overcome. It will be a long step forward in our march toward economic self-sufficiency."

2 U.S. LABOR UNIONS DECIDE ON MERGER

United Mine Workers To Unite With A.F.L.; C.I.O. Head Grumbles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—The American Federation of Labor decided to amalgamate the United Mine Workers at its directors' meeting today.

The United Mine Workers under the chairmanship of John Lewis is the largest single labor union with a total membership of more than 500,000 workers. It, however, separated from the Congress of Industrial Organization in the autumn of 1942. In 1943, its amalgamation with the American Federation of Labor was discussed and the negotiation had been in progress until recently.

When the United Mine Workers is united with the American Federation of Labor, a signal change in the labor front of the United States is predicted. Political and labor circles are observing that the coming amalgamation is the movement to unite anti-Roosevelt elements in labor circles.

Murray Hits Falsity

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Philipp Murray, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organization, vigorously flayed the United States Government for issuing absolutely false reports on the cost of living at a meeting today of the Senate sub-committee investigating the living cost of wage earners, according to Washington dispatches. Due to the tremendous skyrocketing of commodity prices, the American labor class is demanding increased wages with increasing insistence.

Murray's contentions to the subcommittee were in gist as follows:

"Living cost has gone up 50 per cent in the United States since 1941. The Government's Labor Statistics Bureau, however, has announced that the living cost has only increased 23 to 24 per cent from January 1941 to November 1943. The Congress of Industrial Organization intends to make public statistics on the living cost as obtained by our own investigations.

"The publications of these figures will clearly reveal how utterly unreliable the Government reports are. The present wage policy of the Government should follow along the lines of the Economic Stabilization Law of October 2, 1942 and fair adjustments be made in keeping up with the upward curve of the living cost."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

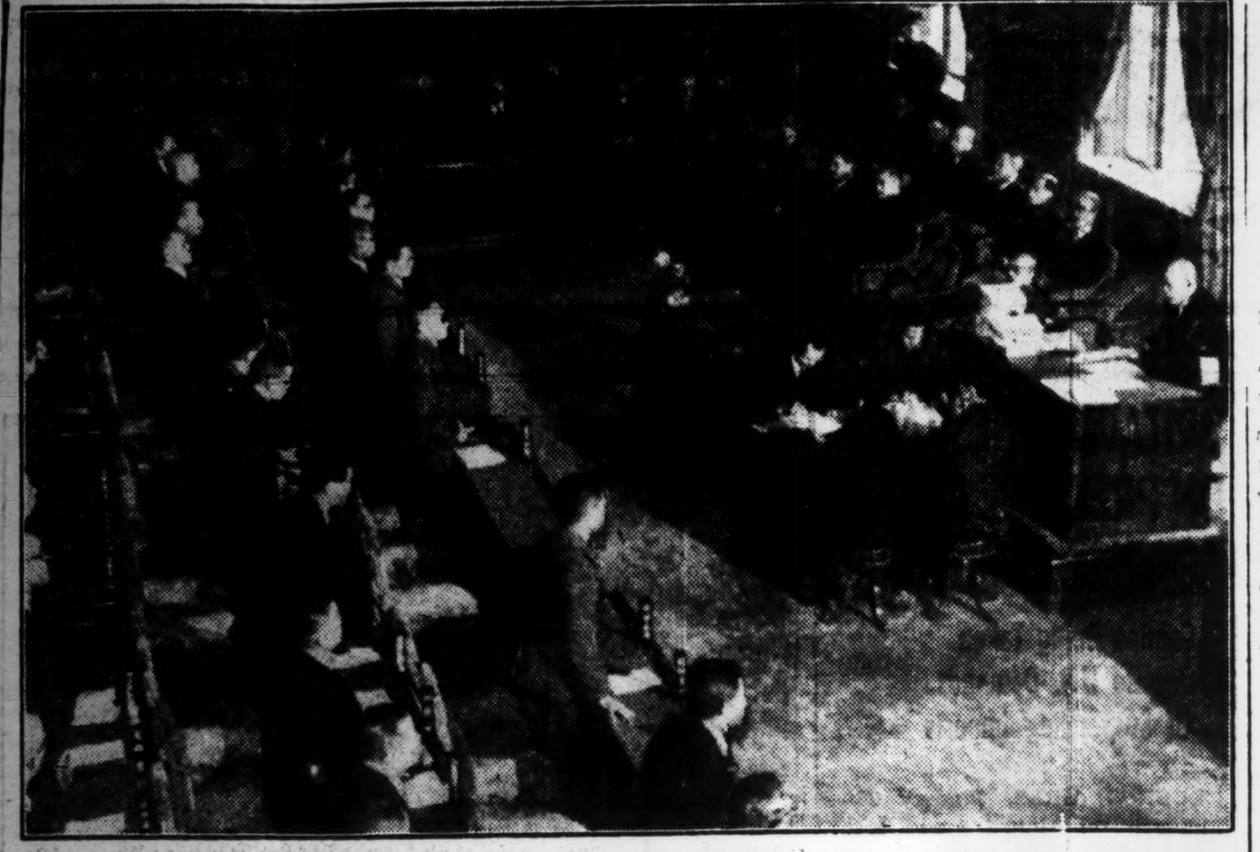
ish and Americans. The Thai nation 12 years ago succeeded in carrying out a bloodless revolution, and since then the Thai people worked assiduously toward complete independence. But the process was necessarily slow on account of Anglo-American domination. Many obstacles darkened her path but the War of Greater East Asia cast them to the winds and now the Thai nation is united in her determination to work out her national destiny in cooperation with Japan.

The significance of the recovery of the two Shan States, the cradle of Thai civilization, is quite patent to the Thai people. The incorporation of the four Malai provinces has also fulfilled the aspiration of the Thai people. Thus, the path of Thailand is irrevocably set upon the course of Greater East Asia construction. Each Thai citizen is aware of this world-historic mission. In fact, by giving positive cooperation, each Thai citizen is demonstrating that he will permit nothing to stand in the way of carrying out principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. Nothing that the enemy can do will suffice to move them one inch. The enemy nations will only succeed in exposing their own lack of insight by attempting to alienate Thailand from the cause of Greater East Asia. They will never succeed in winning over the Thai people by killing and maiming them!

Pooling Pay Opposed

Special

LISBON, January 23.—A proposal made by Representative Green in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain should suggest to the United States that a pool be made of all Anglo-American army pay was greeted by cries of "Do you want to start another war?" it is reported from London. It is recalled that the difference in pay between the British and American troops has long been a topic of controversy and a cause for bitter resentment among the lesser paid British troops. In reply to Green's proposal, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee said that it was impossible to arrive at an adjustment "in view of the different costs of living in the various war theaters."



BY A STANDING VOTE, unanimous and hearty, the members of the Lower House Budget Committee, passed the ¥38,000,000,000 extraordinary expenditures needed by Japan to successfully carry out her war plans, at its session yesterday afternoon. Shown above is the epochal scene in the Budget Committee chamber at the moment the approval was given.

U.S. PUBLIC WARNED ON OVER-OPTIMISM

Scribe Sees Big Drive By Nippon in Offing; Foe Said Lacking Arms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Hanson Baldwin, noted U.S. military commentator, warns the American public against recent wishful observations that the Marshall Islands would be the next objective of United States forces in the Pacific, in his recent article in the New York Times.

"In the present stage of the Pacific war, Japan will neither try to endanger her main naval fleet, nor to mobilize her air forces to the maximum limit for regaining the lost bases and for protecting her outlying lines. However, we must be prepared for a greatly intensified Japanese attack in the near future.

"United States forces captured the Gilbert Islands at the sacrifice of many lives, and this gain must be retained at the cost of every effort. Our planes are now operating with Tarawa Island as their base, but to become able to attack the Marshall Islands with heavy bombers from the bases on Tarawa and Makin Islands, further preparations are required. Yet bombings alone will not pave the way for landing on the Marshall Islands. This fact has been taught us by the past battles fought in the Pacific.

"In the landing operation on Tarawa, the Second Marine Division suffered losses of between 50 to 75 per cent, and in the coming landing operation on the Marshalls much greater sacrifices will have to be paid. We must benefit by the bitter experiences we gained in attacking the various coral reefs in the Pacific."

Arms Lack Is Blasted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—In a sensational expose, the New York Herald Tribune carried an article which vividly pictured the totally insufficient supplies that are trickling into and replenishing the costly losses suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific area.

The article described the bitter complaints expressed by General Douglas MacArthur and his men who are facing stupendous difficulties due to the lack of adequate arms.

"General MacArthur has been sending demands upon demands to the headquarters in United States for arms and supplies during the past year, but all he has received was a bunch of empty promises," the paper pointed out.

"The United States 5th Air force under the command of Lieutenant-General George S. Kenney was able to drop only 350 tons of explosives upon the Japanese bases in New Britain with 300 planes, while recently, on the Indo-Burma front, the bombs dropped by the anti-Axis planes are averaging only about 14,000 tons a month. This is equal to no better than 400 tons a day."

The same article went on to lament the lack of planes in MacArthur's force explaining that "his plane total is less than the figure for one month on the Indo-Burma front, and the greatest bombing raid he has mustered up falls far short of the one-day average in Southeast Asia."

"The American forces in the South Pacific," the article continued, "has not been strengthened as generally believed since the Solomons campaign which was thought to have strongly consolidated the armies scattered throughout the South Pacific area."

The bitter tirade then went on to explain that "the American pilots in Europe are permitted to return home after participating in 25 raids against Germany, but the pilots in the Southwestern Pacific boasting records of better than 50 or 60 raids are forced to remain without any prospects of returning. Furthermore, the soldiers in the New Guinea area have seen bitter fighting every day for over a year without a day's respite ever since the island was turned into a scene of furious fighting," the article concluded.

New Yorkers Harassed by Immoral Crimes As Big Increase Noted During Past Years

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Sexual crimes have increased in New York, although the report for 1942 of the New York Metropolitan Committee for Prevention of Crimes refutes the commonly accepted conception that war breeds crime, according to dispatches from New York. The Committee's report is as follows:

"The ratio of crime in New York for the year 1938 was 957 cases for every 100,000 of the city's population. The number for 1939 was 1,042; and for 1940, 1,196. However, as the result of the adoption of prevention measures, the crime wave has shown a downward trend. In fact, the number has been reduced to 936 for 1942.

"Robbery, burglary, illegal infringement, pickpockets, forgery, and other minor crimes have shown a decrease, but sex offenses, on the other hand, have increased. The average number of sexual crimes for the past five years had been 1,859. For 1942, the number increased to 1,965.

"In proportion to the population, the percentage of crime in New York is low as compared to other districts. New York's record for murders, criminal assault on women, robbery, vicious holdups, burglaries and automobile thefts, which are included among America's eight foremost crimes, shows a comparatively small number in these categories."

543 Rabaul Raiders Shot Down, Winged By Nippon Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

and damaged another over the Banda Sea.

3. Burma-China Area:

On the afternoon of January 18, Imperial Army Air Units attacked the Indo-China air route and shot down five large transport planes, one P-38 and one P-40, or a total of seven planes (one unconfirmed). The loss on the Japanese side was one plane not yet returned.

On January 21, about 30 enemy planes attacked the Akyab district but were chased as far as Maungdaw by the Japanese planes which succeeded in shooting down 20 of them (10 unconfirmed) and smashing the rest. Also direct hits were scored on an enemy ship of about 300 tons which was cruising on the Naaf River. On the Japanese side one plane was self-blasted but the crew was also able to bail out and later return to its base.

On January 23, an enemy formation of 20 planes attacked Mergue, southwest of Rangoon, but Japanese Navy Air Units met them instantly and shot down three B-24's and damaged two B-24's.

On January 23, Japanese Army Air Units met enemy planes that came attacking Hongkong and shot down three fighters. No loss was sustained by the defenders.

The number of enemy planes that attacked Rabaul between January 1 to 23 reached 1,848, out of which those shot down by the Imperial Air, Sea and Land forces numbered 520 and those damaged 23. Thus, the rate of loss and damage sustained by the enemy is 28 per cent. On the Japanese side, 35 planes have so far not returned.

Details of attacking enemy planes shot down and those damaged during this period, are given below:

	Total enemy planes	Shot down	Damaged
January 1 ..	70	9	0
" 2 ..	40	10	0
" 3 ..	30	11	0
" 4 ...	22	18	0
" 6 ..	40	8	0
" 7 ..	234	34	0
" 9 ..	150	52	0
" 12 ..	80	4	0
" 14 ..	162	99	20
" 17 ..	200	102	0
" 18 ..	110	5	0
" 20 ..	180	43	3
" 22 ..	170	62	0
" 23 ..	360	63	0
Total	1,848	520	23

Britain Is Hesitant On Pressure Action Against Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

Armour, and British Ambassador David Kelly.

Britain Not Recognizing

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced today that the British Government has decided not to recognize the new Bolivian Government, according to London reports.

In making this announcement, Eden stated that the British Government decided on this step as the result of close understanding with the United States Government.

Non-Recognition by Peru

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—The Peruvian Government is reported to have announced that she will not recognize the new Government of Bolivia, according to Lima reports.

In this connection, the Peruvian Government declared: "This step, however, is not to be interpreted as an unfriendly act against Bolivia, our neighbor nation."

It is hinted that she was compelled to make this decision due to outside pressure.

Costa Rica Follows Suit

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—The Government of Costa Rica announced yesterday that she will not recognize the new Bolivian Government, according to reports from San Jose.

U.S. Press Heaps Praise On Chungking Year Book

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The American policy of flattering Chungking into continuing resistance against Japan was reflected by the Christian Science Monitor, which heaped elaborate praise on the China Year Book recently compiled by the Chungking Ministry of Information, according to a Boston dispatch.

The review said, "For the first time, there now becomes available a China reference volume immensely superior to anything else on the market and prepared by the Chinese. This remarkable book is in English and better than anything published in Chinese."

The paper declared that what Hollington Tong, Chungking Vice-Minister of Information, and three advisory editors had done was "a remarkable achievement of turning out something rivaling the monumental work of H. G. W. Woodhead." The paper referred to the China Year Book formerly published by the Britisher, Woodhead, in Shanghai.

The review continued, "There is nothing slipshod about any feature of the book. Its facts seem well checked and it shows professional work, which was conspicuously absent from earlier Chinese efforts to compete with Woodhead."

U.S. ARMY BUDGET SUFFERS BIG CUT

Representatives Decide To Return $27 Billion To the Reserve Fund

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—The Army Budget Committee of the United States House of Representatives decided today to return to the reserve fund of the Budget Bureau the sum of $27,388,396,000 out of the army budget already approved as unnecessary, and submitted the decision to the plenary session of the Lower House, according to Washington reports.

F.D.R. Loses Right

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—United States House of Representatives passed the outlay of $1,035,000,000 as the share of the United States toward the expense of the anti-Axis Relief and Restoration Committee by a 116 to 102 vote, after heated discussion, according to Washington reports.

But the legislators attached a revision to the original bill withholding from the President the right to supervise the spending of the amount and giving the power to State Department.

Soldiers' Allowances Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Both the Upper and Lower House yesterday passed the bill concerning the special allowances for discharged soldiers, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

According to the new bill the soldiers in United States who have served less than 60 days will receive $100, and those serving over 60 days will receive $200. The soldiers overseas or stationed in Alaska, regardless of term of service, will receive $300.

Yanks Unpopular in N. Africa

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Though the Americans were not actually disliked when they first arrived in North Africa a little more than a year ago, today they are "more often reproached than praised, according to a report from Algiers.

The anti-Axis organ reporting on this matter said, "The blunt truth is that American prestige among the French people has taken a nose-dive".

The report added that a terrible food scarcity had been caused because the Americans bought up all the supplies in order to take them to operational areas and that "the high cost of living, scarcity of necessities, and increasing labor costs are all due to the presence of the Americans".

Burma Gets Nippon Horses

Domei

RANGOON, January 25.—The Burmese Government, in carrying out its eight-year plan, adopted in November last year, for the expansion of the horse breeding industry in Burma, had made arrangements for the importation of superior stallions from Japan, in order to improve the types and increase its production of horses.

The first shipment of Japanese bred stallions arrived safely at a certain place in the Shan States on January 22 and these horses will be immediately distributed to the various stud farms throughout Burma.

U.S. Destroyer Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—A 2,200-ton destroyer, the Taussig, was launched today at the Staten Island shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in New York, according to a New York dispatch.

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Interesting People

Airliners to Link Asiatic Nations

For many years Takeo Okubo, head of the First Section of the Planning Board in the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, has strongly advocated the construction of airliners and he heartily supports the plan submitted by Toshio Matsunaga to the Budget Committee of the Lower House on January 23 urging the construction of large-sized airliners.

"Airliners are destined to play a most vital role in linking the various regions of Greater East Asia" declared Mr. Okubo when interviewed by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Continuing, Mr. Okubo said: "Regarding the advantages of building a steamship or an airliner, the pros and cons of the question had been thoroughly debated in America previous to the war, and it has been irrefutably proven that airliners are more efficient than steamships.

"In comparing the super-liner Normandie with the newest type airliner Glen Martin, the cost for the construction of one Glen Martin is 60,000,000 francs, while that for a ship of the Normandie type is 1,200,000,000 francs. This means that 20 Glen Martins can be built for the cost of one de luxe ocean liner.

"As a Glen Martin can carry 150 passengers, 20 of these planes can transport a total of 3,000 passengers, which far surpasses the Normandie's capacity of 2,230. Furthermore, airliners have six times the speed of steamers, so it can be easily seen how enormous is the potential transportation power of airliners as compared with steamships.

"Another important significance of aerial transportation will be the political influence exerted by the speedy transit of statesmen, military men and businessmen and others from one region to another. This will make possible the maintenance of forceful political correlation with the remotest corners of Greater East Asia.

"Every nation is now exerting its utmost efforts to improve the construction of large-sized airplanes. The greater utilization of aerial transportation does not mean that the importance of ships will in any way be minimized. Ocean-going ships must also be built in increasingly greater numbers to transport in large quantities such vital war materials as coal, iron and so forth."

Postponement Urged In Europe Invasion

(Continued From Page 1)

possible to spread an effective air "umbrella" for the attacking units. Experiences during World War I also point out the stern fact that operational areas in northern France, Belgium and Holland are climatically unfit for military operations in early spring.

Simultaneous Action

Thus, these quarters hold to the advisability of commencing invasion attempts after the month of May when they might spring into action simultaneously with the start of the Soviet summer offensive. Then again, it is likely that landing attempts will be preluded by the action of the anti-Axis forces seeking to gain command of the air by mobilizing all available air strength.

But what is the picture on the other side of the Strait of Dover, in the Reich Fortress in Europe? From Narvik, above the Arctic Circle in northern Norway down to the rugged hills of the Pyrenees, 700 heavy guns and 3,000 anti-aircraft guns point their muzzles toward the English Channel. Also extensive ground mines have been laid in that area to constitute a formidable bulwark surcharged with dynamite for the invaders.

In order to cope with enemy air raids, Germany concentrated on fighter aircraft production and it is estimated that the German output of fighters during 1943 more than quadrupled that of 1942, according to the report of observers. German first-line forces have also girded their fighting strength. Pitted against such an array of defenses, and with all these developments taken into account, an unprecedentedly large-scale aerial battle is in the offing when the anti-Axis invasion of Europe gets under way. Unlike the German operations against the anti-Axis forces in Sicily which fought without a fighter plane cover, it is believed next to impossible for the anti-Axis to grasp command of the air at the outset of the invasion operations. This weakness is being criticized by leading British military commentators including Liddel Hart.

Criticizing the anti-Axis guerilla air raids being carried out against Germany as well as those to take place over Belgium, Holland and France in the near future, Hart expresses doubt as to the effectiveness of air battles deciding the tide of war, which is now a protracted war of attrition. The inelasticity of joint land and sea operations is pointed out by another British observer who predicted heavy casualties in such moves. It is said that exhaustive study and preparations must be made to convert sudden incidents favorably into advantages for the anti-Axis. Such contingencies require full preparations at the rear of the first-line in order to carry out lightning action when landing operations are actually started.

However, when pros and cons of discussions are stripped of all verbiage, one salient fact emerges—British military commentators are steadily changing the tone of their optimistic speculations into one of serious warnings. This tendency is undeniably due to the revelation of complete lack of initiative on the part of British and American military leaders who failed to take advantage of the Italian situation following Badoglio's betrayal.

Well-informed quarters of the anti-Axis were apparently extremely concerned over the forthcoming operation in western Europe, fearing that it may prove to be a protracted battle of attrition. These quarters bitterly attack the excessively optimistic hopes of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery for victory by means of aerial operations.

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MacArthur Not Leaving Command in S.W. Pacific

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Since he finds Japan as a formidable foe and foresees no "shortcut to victory" through air or naval power, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, will not leave his command in order to become a presidential candidate, according to a dispatch by William Dickenson, new United Press manager in Australia.

MacArthur reaches the statutory retirement age of 64 tomorrow, due to which fact there has been a flurry of speculation in the United States in connection with his future activities.

Dickenson, who visited MacArthur for an hour "somewhere in Australia," said that one had only to see and talk with MacArthur to realize that he was a long way from retirement. He declared that MacArthur looked like a man in his early fifties and that his overwhelming ambition was to finish his present job. At the same time, MacArthur is quoted as having said that air, ground and naval forces had to be coordinated against the Japanese.

Meanwhile, a statement from Washington earlier this week stated that MacArthur would not be retired although he would reach the usual retirement age.

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MIYAZIMA
Miyazima Hotel
MOGI (Near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Daiti Hotel
Manpei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Nikko Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETU
Noboribetu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (Near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTARU
Ettyuya Hotel
Hokkai Hotel
OTU (Lake Biwa)
Biwa Hotel
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Siga Heights
SIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SIZUURA (Near Numazu)
Sizuura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (Near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Daiti Hotel
Marunouchi Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel
Tokyo Tetudo Hotel
Yasima Hotel
TYUZENZI (CHUZENJI) LAKE (Nikko)
Lakeside Hotel
*Nikko Kanko Hotel
UNZEN
Kyusyu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Sinyu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN (Formosa)
TAIHOKU
Taihoku Tetudo Hotel
IN TYOSEN
HEIZYO
Heizyo Tetudo Hotel
HUSAN
Husan Tetudo Hotel
KEIZYO
Hanto Hotel
Tyosen Hotel
RASIN
Yamato Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
BOTANKO
Yamato Hotel
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Hotel New Harbin
Yamato Hotel
HOSIGAURA (Dairen)
Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
Daiti Hotel
Yamato Hotel
IN CHINA
NANKING
Metropolitan Hotel
PEKING
Grand Hotel de Peking
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lit
SHANGHAI
Broadway Mansion Hotel
Cathay Hotel
Cathay Mansion
Metropole Hotel
New Asia Hotel
Palace Hotel
SOOCHOW
Lake View Hotel
TSINGTAO
Edgewater Mansions
Sintairiku Hotel
Tsingtao Kanko Hotel

* Open in summer only

For information please apply to secretary

The Japan Hotel Association

(92 Members in all)

(Care The Bureau of Traffic & Operation, Department of Railway, Tokyo)

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